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## CONTENTS.

Epitome of the Week, &c. ....	345
Leading Articles:—	
British Sovereignty over the New Kowloon Territory ....	346
Piracy on the Kwangtung Waterways ....	346
Affairs in Thibet ....	346
Legislation Against the Japanese Yen in the Straits Settlements ....	347
Mr. Stead on Sir Claude MacDonald ....	347
Kang Yu-Wei ....	347
Outrage on Foreign Engineers at Lukouchao ....	348
Destruction of Telegraph Lines by Chinese Soldiers ....	348
Supreme Court ....	348
The Arrangements for the Princess Henry of Prussia's Visit ....	348
The Volunteers in Camp ....	348
Riot at Canton ....	349
Affairs at Manila ....	349
The Hafing's Trial Trip ....	350
The Future of the Philippines ....	350
Seizure of Opium ....	350
The Russians at Kewchwang ....	351
Probable Revision of the Chinese Tariff ....	351
The Dairy Farm Co., Limited ....	351
The North China Insurance Co., Limited ....	351
The Punjom Mining Co., Limited ....	352
Raub ....	352
Shanghai Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Dock Co., Limited ....	353
Cricket ....	353
The Hongkong Rifle Association ....	353
Football ....	353
Correspondence ....	354
Great Fire at Shanghai ....	354
Peny Post ....	354
The Peking-Hankow Railway ....	355
The Canton-Hankow Railway ....	355
The Newchwang Railway ....	355
The Beresford Mission ....	355
The Situation at Peking ....	355
The Illness of the Emperor ....	355
Reported Attempted Escape of the Emperor ....	355
The Imperial Actors and the Emperor's Foreign Clothes ....	355
The Men the Empress-Dowager Trusts ....	355
Jung Lu and the Peking Garrison ....	356
The Chinese in Japan ....	356
The Szechuan Brigands ....	356
The Yellow River ....	356
An Open Letter From Kang Yu-Wei ....	356
Interview With a Progressive Chinaman ....	356
The Imperial Council of Ten ....	357
The Japanese Conventional Tariffs and Consular Certificates ....	357
Formosan Development ....	357
Ownership of the Formosa Cable ....	358
The American Pacific Cable ....	358
Japan as a Manufacturing Country ....	358
The Paris Conference ....	358
Alleged Atrocities of the Philippine Insurgents ....	358
Affairs in South Luzon and Cebu ....	358
Hongkong and Port News ....	359
Commercial ....	360
Shipping ....	363

## BIRTHS.

On the 22nd October, at 31, Broadway, Shanghai, the wife of F. E. WILKINSON, H.B.M.'s Consular Service, of a daughter.

At the Peak, Hongkong, on Tuesday, 25th October, 1898, the wife of W. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS, of a son.

## MARRIAGE.

At Kobe, on the 8th October, by F. Thiel, Esq., H.I.C.M.'s Consul, and afterwards at All Saints' Church by the Rev. G. H. Davies, AMELIA JOYCE, eldest daughter of the late E. J. SMITHERS, U.S. Consul at Hyogo, to ALFRED BUSCHEL, son of Gustav Buschel, Roehl, Mecklenburg, Germany.

## DEATHS.

At Shanghai, on the 14th October, 1898, ANNIE, the beloved wife of John GILLIES, aged 37 years.

At Messrs. Siemssen & Co's, Shanghai, on the 20th October, 1898, FRIEDRICH WILHELM KOCH, aged 39 years.

## ARRIVALS OF MAILED.

The French mail of the 23rd September arrived, per M. M. steamer *Oceanien*, on the 25th October (32 days).

## EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

The Siamese Government have sent a representative to India to study and report upon the educational system of the country.

A branch of the China Association has been formed at Kobe and the inauguration is to be celebrated by a dinner sometime next month.

Mr. J. W. Jamieson, Acting British Consul at Szemao, has been directed to join the Burmese Chinese Frontier Commission, and was to report at Bhamo on the 1st of next month.—*N. C. Daily News*.

Shanghai is keeping up its reputation for the launching of sensational rumours. Not only has the Emperor been murdered over again, but it is now said that the Empress-Dowager has also been made away with.

Mr. Chun Fai-ting, Manager of the China Merchants' S. N. Co. at Shanghai, has also been appointed manager of the Shanghai Woosung Railway, vice Tsai Erh-yuan, who goes to Yanghuhsien as district magistrate.

The case at Bangkok in which a British Indian subject named De Silva was charged with the abduction of a girl named O'Donoghue ended on the 8th October with a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

The *China Gazette* says:—Dr. Sun Yat Sen has returned safely to Japan after a short visit to Shanghai. He wore foreign clothes and short hair during his sojourn here and only his friends knew his whereabouts in the Foreign Settlement.

A Simladespatch of the 7th October states that the services of Captain H. R. Davies, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, have been asked for by the Government of India for employment on the proposed survey expedition to be undertaken by the Yunnan Company, Limited, in Yunnan.

The English engineers engaged on the Pao-ting-fu Railway were attacked on Sunday by a party of Chinese soldiers and two were injured. Soldiers have also broken down a quantity of telegraph line, and telegraphic communication with Peking and other places in the North was for a time interrupted.

The fate of the Emperor still remains in doubt. On the 17th October Dr. Dethève, medical attaché of the French Legation, accompanied by the First Interpreter, M. Vissiere, was allowed to visit a personage represented to be the Emperor, and as M. Vissiere is well acquainted with His Majesty's appearance it is said there could be no mistake. If it be true, however, that one or two doubles of the Emperor are kept in the Palace to represent him when it is deemed desirable, imposition on the occasion of the French doctor's visit might not have been impossible. Another report is that His Majesty was poisoned immediately after the visit of Dr. Dethève. It has also been rumoured that the Empress-Dowager has been made away with.

The *N. C. Daily News* learns that since the recent great fire, Hankow, including the Foreign Settlement, has been overrun with rowdies and thieves, and it is even unsafe for bankers to send syces through the streets of the Settlement, though taking the usual precautions.

On the evening of the 25th October a riot took place at Canton, on Canal Road, opposite Shameen, in consequence of a boat that had anchored in the canal being ordered to move on by the French Settlement Police. There was some stone-throwing, and the Shameen Volunteers were called out, but Chinese troops succeeded in dispersing the rioters.

The *British North Borneo Herald* says:—A sad accident has resulted in the death of Mr. Reynolds, Superintendent of Telegraphs, which occurred on the Kinabatagan River on the evening of the 23rd of September last. Mr. Reynolds left Tamoi on the 28th, and reached Krangan Pagar below Quamote the same evening. Here his boat struck a snag in going through the rapids, and every one was thrown into the water. Arumugan, Mr. Reynolds' boy, states that he held him up by his hands for a short time, but on account of the strength of the current he was obliged to let go, when Mr. Reynolds, not being able to swim, immediately sank and was carried away. Mr. Reynolds' body was found at Belat on the 18th, and has been buried in a grave adjacent to Mr. Valbergs' near the Telegraph station. Messrs. Graydon and Kotta examined the body, and saw it properly confined. Mr. Rowe conducting the burial service. The Government flags were half-masted for the day when this news was received. Much sympathy is felt for his widow and seven children who are in Sandakan.

The Harbour Regulations for open ports were put into operation at Yokohama on the 10th October, and the French flagship *Bayard* and the American ship *Sam Schofield* were ordered to new anchorages outside the breakwater. There was some trouble, however, in connection with the French flagship, which did not remove to the place designated as a man-of-war anchorage. Admiral Mori, the Harbour-master, paid a visit to the vessel and inquired when the removal would take place. The French Admiral asked that the *Bayard* should be allowed to remain where she was lying, as her propeller was out of order, and ultimately said if the Harbour-master offered objection he would ask permission from the Minister of Communications. There appears to have been a good deal of excitement in connection with the incident, and mention was even made of an intention on the part of the Japanese to use force to compel observance of the regulations, but ultimately the Minister for Communications assented to the request of the Admiral that the flagship should remain inside the breakwater until her repairs were completed; but as her then position interfered with the anchorage of merchant vessels, she was ordered to take up a position a little more northward, and the Admiral consented to do so. The *Nagasaki Press* learns on good authority that the Government is now contemplating the engagement of a foreign adviser to each of the Harbour Masters at Yokohama, Kobe, and Nagasaki, for the purpose of cultivating a good understanding between the commanders of foreign vessels and the Japanese Harbour officials.

BRITISH SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE  
NEW KOWLOON TERRITORY.

(Daily Press, 26th October.)

Reports that find their way into the Japanese papers from China are frequently mere "bunders," but occasionally correct news of important movements reaches us first through that channel. In the latter category we are inclined to place the announcement that the various Powers that have recently acquired territorial concessions from China on lease desire now to secure sovereign rights over the territories. It is said that Great Britain, amongst other concessions, desires to secure sovereignty over Kowloon, that Germany desires to obtain entire sovereignty over Kiaochau, and that Russia desires to establish full sovereignty over Talienshan and Port Arthur. No specific mention is made of Kwangchauwan, but as we are told that France desires to obtain concessions in Kwangsi we may infer that full sovereignty over Kwangchauwan is included. The preferring of these demands sooner or later was to be anticipated, but we were hardly prepared to hear of their being preferred at quite such an early date. However, we should be inclined to say the sooner the better, so far as the Kowloon concession is concerned. A short lease is not a satisfactory tenure for such an important holding. This is not a mere matter of sentiment, but of solid business. Capitalists would not be inclined to sink their money in permanent undertakings when they can only obtain the ground they require on short leases with a possibility at the end of the term of having to deal not only with the Hongkong Government but with undetermined claims on the part of the Chinese Government. The arrangement of taking the territory on lease instead of annexing it out and out was made merely to save China's "face;" it is little more than a sham, and as such, seeing it is likely to discourage the investment of capital and to be attended with other inconveniences, it would be well to sweep it away at the earliest possible moment. With the establishment of full British sovereignty over the territory we take it that Chinese jurisdiction over Kowloon city, so imprudently allowed in the agreement as it at present exists, would disappear, and that that little sink of evil would be brought under civilised rule. If China raised objections on the score of the difficulty in which she would be placed with respect to the protection of her revenue we have no doubt that some friendly arrangement might be come to that would work satisfactorily to both parties. The Chamber of Commerce has already made very liberal proposals with respect to the collection of the duty on opium. If the right of China to derive her proper revenue from that article be admitted it would be but a small step further to arrive at some arrangement with respect to other dutiable articles, and that without setting up any *imperium in imperio* or in any way infringing British prestige. For instance, an officer of the Hongkong Government might be detailed for the purpose of keeping a record of the trade carried on by junks and supplying such information to the Customs as might be deemed necessary or desirable, always providing that the Commissioner of Customs was a British subject and the staff working under him unobjectionable to the Hongkong Government.

The N. C. Daily News states that Commander Slade of H.M.S. *Algerine* has been invalided to Japan.

PIRACY ON THE KWANGTUNG  
WATERWAYS.

(Daily Press, 24th October.)

From time to time the local press has occasion to record daring acts of piracy committed on Chinese craft plying on the Canton and West Rivers, and in view of the extraordinary state of lawlessness prevailing it would not be surprising if some foreign vessel were again to become the scene of a tragedy like that of the *Spark*. Precautions which are no doubt deemed sufficient are taken on the steamers, but the ingenuity or daring of the pirates may succeed in finding a weak point in the system. The greatest and only really satisfactory security for the safe conduct of trade and travel is the rooting out of the pirates, a task for which the native authorities seem either disinclined or incompetent. The subject is one which might possibly with advantage be represented in the proper quarters by the Chamber of Commerce, to which body we would commend a consideration of the remarks made by Mr. BRENAN in the last Canton Consular Report. Mr. BRENAN says that never since Canton was open to foreign trade has piracy been so rife as in the year under review, i.e., 1897, and that the boldness of the pirate is surpassed by the apathy of the provincial Government. The style of piracy is peculiar; the pirates having no armed craft of their own with which to give chase and run down their victims, but going on board disguised as honest men and taking charge at a convenient time and place. Mr. BRENAN tells us also that the pirates "are not devoid of a certain chivalrous feeling; cases have been known where, after having robbed some passengers and made a good haul they have restored to the poorer passengers what had already been taken from them." That is very nice and romantic of the pirates, but all the same they are gentlemen to be got rid of if possible, and of the possibility there can be no doubt. What is required is to have the waterways constantly patrolled by swift police launches commanded by Europeans, so that an honest trading boat will never feel itself far from protection, while the pirates on their part will find that the risk of interruption and arrest is too great to leave a profit in their business. The pirates are, moreover, for the most part well known and could be laid by the heels if the authorities had the energy or will to do so; but there is a suspicion that some at least of the officials have good reason for standing by quietly, being themselves sharers in the gains of the pirates. So well known are the pirates that the owners of passenger boats are now accustomed to retain the services of one to travel with them and point out suspicious characters and keep his own friends in check. With an efficient water police, therefore, it would be easy to run down these scourges of the river. If the provincial government cannot carry the matter through itself it will be necessary for the British Government to render its assistance, whether such assistance be accepted willingly or unwillingly. Trade can never attain its proper development while the present state of insecurity prevails. Great Britain once before swept the Chinese coast of piracy and if necessary she must do the same on the inland waters.

The return of communicable diseases notified as occurring in the colony during the week ended 22nd October shows that there were two cases of plague and one death, one case of enteric fever, one case of puerperal fever, and two cases of scarlet fever on board the *Barfleur*.

## AFFAIRS IN THIBET.

(Daily Press, 22nd October.)

In a recently published Foreign Office Report Mr. G. J. LITTON, Consular Assistant, gives an interesting account of a journey from Yachou to Tachienlu. The places named are in Western Szechuen and the latter part of the report is devoted to the disturbances in Eastern Thibet, which were settled in the autumn of last year. Mr. LITTON's account is digested from information given him partly by the French fathers and partly by a Chinese officer who was in the expedition. A quarrel having arisen between native chiefs, who recognised the suzerainty of China though in former days they were tributary to Lhassa, Liu, the late Viceroy of Szechuen, sent Commissioners to settle the disturbance and to prospect for gold, which in the form of dust is produced in considerable quantities. The Commissioners, however, were ignominiously expelled by the Thibetans, upon which the Viceroy sent an expedition to subdue the country and to subject it to the ordinary jurisdiction of Chinese officials. Some of the soldiers sent on this expedition mutinied on the way and refused to proceed, "on the ground that they might get hurt in the wars." General CHANG, the commander, succeeded, however, in reaching Chantiu with a considerable body of men and established himself there. If CHANG had gone no further, Mr. LITTON says, all might have been well, but in the spring of 1897 he obtained leave from the Viceroy to proceed further west into the state of Derge, which had hitherto paid tribute to Lhassa. The Lamas, now thoroughly alarmed, attempted to enlist Thibetans in Batang, Litang, and Chantiu to attack the Chinese, but since the Sikkim war the power of the Lamas to raise an army from outlying parts of Thibet has gone. The Lhassa Government therefore appealed to Peking, threatening that if the troops were not withdrawn they would open negotiations with the Indian Government, would not receive the Imperial Resident, and would make their own arrangements with reference to Sikkim. The result was that the Viceroy Liu was recalled, the troops withdrawn, and the country handed over to Lhassa. The Imperial Resident, who is described as a very weak old man, held an official enquiry into CHANG's conduct, but it is said the enquiry was confined to ascertaining the amount of CHANG's booty and relieving him of a share of it. "While officials of this sort are sent to Thibet," says Mr. LITTON in conclusion, "any arrangement made between them and the Indian Government will be treated and will be intended to be treated as utterly nugatory, both by the Chinese and the Lhassa Government." The authority of China over Thibet is, to all appearance, of a purely visionary character and the only interest she has in maintaining the connection turns on the question of prestige. What General CHANG might have done had he been allowed to continue his operations in Derge it is impossible to say, but the Peking Government is evidently determined to risk nothing, so long as it is allowed to maintain its nominal suzerainty and thus keep its face in the eyes of the Chinese people. But the Lhassa Government has also sunk to a condition of comparative impotency since the Sikkim war and is no longer able to raise fighting men in the outlying parts of the country. The French Bishop at Tachienlu told Mr. LITTON that to go anywhere in inhabited Thibet would be a *promenade militaire* for a handful of European troops. With the

native Government in this condition the Indian Government may possibly find it necessary before very long to put a little stiffening into it by appointing a British Resident to reside at Lhassa and advise and assist the Lamas in the administration of the country.

#### LEGISLATION AGAINST THE JAPANESE YEN IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

(*Daily Press*, 28th October.)

The Japanese Yen Bill was passed through all its stages by the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements on the 15th October. The object of the Bill is to prohibit the importation of Japanese yen, a step for which there may be very good reasons, but it cannot be said that those reasons were set out with any lucidity, either in the Attorney-General's printed statement of objects and reasons or in the debate in Council. In his speech in Council the Attorney-General mentioned the demonetisation of the silver yen in Japan and went or to say that "The result was that there were millions of these depreciated coins to be disposed of which would be of full value here (the Straits)." That might result in serious inconvenience, "if they were imported to take the place of our own currency." Now the Japanese silver yen has not been depreciated at all in relation to the British dollar, being of exactly the same weight and fineness. Each of the coins is worth simply the value of the silver it contains. If the hon. gentleman had simply said that as a British dollar was now available it was deemed desirable to exclude foreign coins from the circulation he would have given a reason that would have been accepted as sufficient. In the Straits the yen is legal tender, but this Bill, which prevents any addition to the amount already in circulation, is apparently intended as a precursor to the ultimate demonetisation of the coin. Mr. MURRAY, one of the unofficial members, expressed the opinion that there was no necessity for the demonetisation unless the Government was in sympathy with the movement that had lately taken place for the establishment of a gold currency in the colony, and of such sympathy he said the Government had given no indication whatever, except in what had fallen from His Honour the Officer Administering the Government in the address they had just heard. The address referred to was the Acting Governor's address on the Estimates, and his reference to this subject was confined to the bald statement that the proposal to adopt a gold currency, which had been discussed by the Chambers of Commerce, was still under consideration by the authorities in England. It may be that the demonetisation of the yen is intended as a preliminary step in preparing the way for the adoption of a gold standard, but apart from that the measure seems justified on the general principle of having the currency composed exclusively of domestic coins when these are available in sufficient quantity.

In Hongkong the Japanese yen is not a legal tender, but it circulates almost as freely as if it were, and so long as it contains approximately a hundred cents' worth of silver the holders need entertain no alarm. No one is bound to accept it, however, if they do not feel inclined. That being the position of affairs probably the Government will not think it necessary to take any steps to prevent the importation of Japanese yen into this colony, though it

would be more satisfactory to have the circulation composed exclusively of British dollars if that result could be arrived at without serious inconvenience. The inconvenience, however, would be serious, because the yen circulates to a considerable extent in China, and there is no machinery by which its being brought into this colony, either from China or Japan, could be easily prevented. In the statement of objects and reasons attached to the Bill just passed at Singapore it was said that holders of yen demonetised in Japan and worn below the proper standard of weight would have no remedy for their loss. Upon that Mr. MURRAY pertinently asked who was responsible for the British dollar in case of wearing. The Acting Governor replied that he himself had asked the same question when the British dollar was on the point of being introduced, and the reply he got was that the point would have to be dealt with when it arose. If the law on this subject is the same in the Straits as in Hongkong, which we believe to be the case, the question of depreciation, when it arises, will have to be dealt with solely by the holders of the depreciated coins. The standard weight of the British dollar is 416 grains and its least current weight 411 grains. When a coin becomes worn below the last mentioned weight and is refused as legal tender there is nothing for the holder to do but to sell it for the value of the silver it contains and himself bear the loss of 2½ cents or whatever the exact amount may be. In England light gold coin which has not been illegally dealt with is received by the Bank of England on behalf of the Mint at its full nominal value, and the loss therefore falls upon the Mint, which is a reasonable arrangement in a country that conducts its own currency; in such cases it is fair that the public, through the Government, should bear the loss by fair wear and tear of coins in circulation. But in Hongkong and the Straits the Governments have no direct interest in the currency, except in the subsidiary coinage, the dollars being struck at the Indian mints in consideration of a seigniorage and imported by the Banks as a purely mercantile operation. The Government therefore cannot be called upon to give new dollars for old ones that have fallen below the least current weight, and neither the Banks nor the Indian Mints will do so, for their interest in each individual coin ceases as soon as it leaves their hands. There seems therefore no alternative but to allow the loss to fall on the ultimate holder of the depreciated coin. The contingency is not one that need occasion much apprehension, amongst a community that is only being slowly weaned from the destructive practice of chopping its dollars.

#### MR. STEAD ON SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD.

(*Daily Press*, 25th October.)

In a note on "Anglo-Russian Rivalry in China" in the last number of the *Review of Reviews* Mr. STEAD says:—"The fact is, at Peking rival diplomatists have come to regard the grabbing of concessions as the cheapest mode of acquiring distinction in the newspapers. Of genuine concessions there are very few, but the bogus variety serve equally well as material for snatching diplomatic advantages or showing off at the expense of their rivals. M. PAVLOFF, who has already been six years at Peking, has been transported, much to his chagrin, to Korea. It would

be the best news in the world if Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD could be promptly despatched as plenipotentiary to the North Pole." It is rather a novelty to hear of the British Minister showing undue activity in concession hunting. The charge against him hitherto has been on the opposite side, and it is only under the strong pressure of public opinion that Lord SALISBURY has been induced to sanction Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD's exerting himself in that direction. It is true there has during recent years been an undignified scramble for concessions amongst some of the Foreign Ministers at Peking, but it has arisen not so much from a desire on the part of the Ministers to acquire distinction in the newspapers as from a wish on the part of certain Governments to establish some sort of a lien upon China which might be enforced when the opportunity served. The movement in its more accentuated form dates from the time that France, after the Tonkin war, endeavoured to make it one of the conditions of the treaty that a monopoly of the work of railway construction in China should be conferred upon Frenchmen. The Chinese declined to accede to this and the provision was reduced to a merely permissive form—that China might apply to French engineers, etc., a stipulation for which one would think no treaty agreement was necessary; but still it served as the thin end of a wedge. Since then the movement has gathered force, one nation after another demanding concessions of various descriptions, until at last the British nation took alarm and discerned, or thought it discerned, some danger of the whole of China being covered with a network of foreign concessions, to the exclusion of British capital and enterprise. Then the Government moved, in response to the current of national feeling, and Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD received instructions to support all *bond fide* applications made by British subjects. So far as the facts have transpired the Minister appears to have done his work well, and British residents in the Far East will not share Mr. STEAD's opinion that it would be the best news in the world if Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD could be promptly despatched as plenipotentiary to the North Pole. Sir CLAUDE is in his proper place at Peking, and long may he there continue. As for desiring distinction in the newspapers, if reports that come from Peking are to be believed the British Minister, whatever his views as to the freedom of the press in general may be, would be exceedingly glad if all newspaper discussion of the situation at Peking and his own movements could be suppressed for a year or two.

#### KANG YU-WEI.

(*Daily Press*, 25th October.)

In another column will be found a letter from a Chinese correspondent summing up the characteristics of KANG YU-WEI. The picture presented is, we believe, a tolerably faithful likeness. KANG is a man of extraordinary ability of a sort, but void of mental ballast, and a visionary. By his indiscretion he has set back the cause of reform for many years and the sympathy that has been extended to him is quite misplaced. Such men no doubt serve a purpose in the economy of the world; they act as a ferment causing men's minds to work; but they are unfit for the exercise of responsibility or the management of large affairs. The British authorities have saved KANG's head for him, but now that he has reached a place of safety it is to be hoped that, so far as our Government is concerned,

he may be let alone and allowed to rusticate with his feather-brained friend Dr. SUN YAT-SEN. The young Emperor KWANG SU was unfortunate indeed to have fallen under the personal influence of such a man as KANG, who led him to the brink of the precipice over which he fell.

### OUTRAGE ON FOREIGN ENGINEERS AT LUKOUCHAO. OPPOSITION TO THE PAOTING RAILWAY.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "DAILY PRESS."]

Shanghai, 26th October.

On Sunday afternoon a party of Chinese soldiers attacked the English engineers at Lukouchao, injuring two and killing a Chinese coolie.

Work on the railway has been suspended and the Luhan engineers have been ordered in.

Mr. Dunstan's house has been looted.

The telegraph wires have been cut, interrupting communication with Paotungfu, and there are still eight Foreign engineers to be heard from.

### DESTRUCTION OF TELEGRAPH LINES BY CHINESE SOLDIERS.

A REPAIRING PARTY ATTACKED.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "DAILY PRESS."]

SHANGHAI, 27th October.

Tung Fu-siaug's troops have destroyed much of the telegraph line to Peking and have attacked the repairing party.

The Tsungli Yamen has ordered Tung Fu-siaug to punish the ringleaders with the utmost severity.

### SUPREME COURT.

22nd October.

#### IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR JOHN CARRINGTON (CHIEF JUSTICE.)

ROBINSON V. EMSLEY.—APPLICATION FOR AN INJUNCTION.

In this case Walter Vaughan Robinson was plaintiff and Benjamin Emsley defendant. Plaintiff applied for

(1) "An injunction to restrain defendant from continuing in the employment of Lane, Crawford, and Co., of Hongkong, as assistant in their business of piano tuners and repairers and music and musical instrument dealers, or taking any other employment or carrying on business on his own account or in partnership or on commission or being engaged in any manner whatsoever, either directly or indirectly, in the business of a piano manufacturer, tuner, or repairer or musical instrument dealer, or any other business of a like and similar kind to that carried on by plaintiff in the colony of Hongkong or within 20 miles thereof."

(2) "Damages for breach by defendant of agreement entered into by defendant with plaintiff and dated the 25th January, 1897, whereby defendant agreed for six years after the termination of his service with plaintiff not to take employment in or carry on any such business as aforesaid in the colony of Hongkong or within 20 miles thereof without the consent of plaintiff."

(3) "The costs of the suit."

Mr. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Messrs. Deacon and Hastings) said he appeared for plaintiff. He did not see that there was anyone there for defendant. Perhaps defendant would be called.

The Chief Justice—You served notice of motion?

Mr. Francis—With your lordship's permission.

The Chief Justice—The day before yesterday?

Mr. Francis—Yes, the affidavits were served at the same time.

Benjamin Emsley was then called, and in response he took a seat at the advocates' table.

Mr. Francis—The application is for an interim injunction. The notice of motion is as follows—

The Chief Justice—Before you begin it occurred to me whether the parties might not arrange to treat the hearing of the motion as the hearing of the suit, to save expense, and so on.

Mr. Francis—The position is this. Your lordship will have noticed that there is a suit in the Summary Court which Mr. Emsley has brought against Mr. Robinson for having improperly dismissed him. Of course whether he was improperly dismissed or not will have to be thrashed out in that suit. We are perfectly ready. It was a suggestion I intended to make before the court before the proceedings to-day terminated that the two proceedings might be consolidated and heard and disposed of at one time, but of course your lordship will see that would practically involve a hearing on something else than affidavit.

The Chief Justice—With regard to this motion the affidavits may stand and the parties who made them attend for cross-examination.

Mr. Francis—Certainly, it might be disposed of in that way.

The Chief Justice—Defendant would have to undertake not to interfere with plaintiff's business in any way, but I would not order him not to take employment.

Mr. Francis—Then the only question is as to the date of the adjournment.

The Chief Justice—I could take it on Friday.

Mr. Francis—I have been speaking to Mr. Hastings, and I think that would be the earliest date.

The Chief Justice—Yes, that would be the earliest date.

Mr. Francis—Mr. Hastings tells me there is a little difficulty about that so far as time is concerned. Our principal witness in the case as to dismissal is the Singapore manager, who is at present up at Shanghai and who has been sent for but won't be down here for a fortnight. Your lordship might fix the hearing for Friday week.

The Chief Justice—Very well, Friday week. Of course defendant's having employment at Lane Crawford's could not prejudice plaintiff much.

Mr. Francis—No, certainly not; the principal objection is to his endeavouring to take away Mr. Robinson's clients.

The Chief Justice—Mr. Emsley, do you understand the matter? Here is an application for an interim injunction restraining you from doing certain things. Well, it seems to me that supposing the motion were heard now and the Court made an order thereon it would have to be heard again on the hearing of the other case, which is the same matter really, so I suggested we might do what is often done in England, treat the hearing of the motion as the hearing of the suit. In other words, when the motion is disposed of the suit is disposed of too.

Mr. Emsley—I don't know the law. I am in your lordship's hands.

The Chief Justice—I think that is fair to all parties. The only thing is that you must give an undertaking not in any way to interfere with plaintiff's customers. I won't put you on a promise not to go back to your employment at Lane Crawford's.

Mr. Emsley—I agree to that.

The Chief Justice—I think that would be a very fair arrangement.

Mr. Francis—Yes, I think that would be a very fair arrangement.

The Chief Justice—Would you fix it for Friday week?

Mr. Francis—Mr. Hastings tells me it would be best to adjourn the hearing sine die—both this and the other, and have the hearing of the two together.

The Chief Justice—Has the other been transferred to this court?

Mr. Francis—I was going to suggest that.

The Chief Justice—You would suggest they be heard together?

Mr. Francis—That they be heard together and taken as one hearing.

The Chief Justice—I think that would be the proper course. Mr. Emsley, do you agree to that?

Mr. Emsley—Yes, I wish to say I have absolutely no means to employ counsel, and whatever has been done has been done out of charity by Messrs. Johnston, Stokes, and Master on my behalf.

The Chief Justice—Of course the court must take care everything is done fairly by you.

Mr. Emsley—I place myself unreservedly in your lordship's hands.

The Chief Justice—Then you will take an order of the Prisne Judge transferring the suit and an order will be made consolidating the two proceedings. It stands for hearing on Friday week, and the understanding is that any witnesses either by affidavit or original testimony can be cross-examined.

Mr. Emsley—Is it possible to have it tried in the Summary Court, where Messrs. Johnston, Stokes, and Master could appear for me?

The Chief Justice—The higher Court must take precedence.

Mr. Francis—There is no power in the Summary Court to grant an injunction in the case, which would be a necessary part of the proceedings.

The Chief Justice—No, I think it must be heard in this court.

The hearing was accordingly fixed for Friday week.

Mr. Francis—If we are not ready to go on on that date your lordship will allow us to give notice?

The Chief Justice—Yes, but I shall be able to take it on that day.

Mr. Francis—But if our witness is not down.

The Chief Justice—In that case we shall have to fix another day, but at present it stands fixed for that day, and any witnesses you want you must subpoena.

Mr. Emsley—Unfortunately my best witness, Mr. Springford, has gone away to Japan.

Mr. Francis—He is a witness we were very anxious to have too.

### THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PRINCESS HENRY OF PRUSSIA'S VISIT.

Princess Henry of Prussia will arrive in Hongkong by the German mail steamer *Prinz Heinrich*, due here on the 15th December. Prince Henry will meet the Princess here and Their Royal Highnesses will go on by the *Prinz Heinrich* to Kiao-chau, where Christmas will be spent, after which they will return to Hongkong, where a stay of some duration will be made.

### THE VOLUNTEERS IN CAMP.

The annual Volunteer camp of instruction was opened on Saturday last under most favourable conditions and the ten days' sojourn of our citizen soldiers on Stonecutters promises to be both a pleasant and instructive time. The location of the camp is changed this year, the old familiar camping ground being occupied by the Asiatic Artillery. The Volunteer tents are pitched on the slope of a hill in a picturesque little gap near the naval range and close to the sea shore. The men paraded at headquarters at 3 p.m. on Saturday and, headed by the fife and drum band, marched down to Murray pier, whence they were transported by launch to Stonecutter's Island. Before leaving headquarters the Commandant, Major Sir John Carrington, presented the Band with a handsome staff massively mounted in silver and bearing the Corps arms and motto, "Nulli secundus in Oriente," and an inscription. On their arrival at camp and before dismissing them Major Carrington addressed the men as to their duties and the camp rules and discipline to be observed, dropping a hint to any possible sluggards that the reveille must be responded to promptly. The men were then dismissed and were soon busy making things comfortable under canvas. At an impromptu concert held in the mess tent in the evening the healths of the gallant Major and Captain Sanders were drunk with musical honours and a "tiger."

On Sunday morning reveille was sounded promptly and the camp was soon stirring, but no drill was called till the men fell in for church parade. During the morning the interesting ceremony of hoisting the Corps colours over the camp was performed, the men

congregating round the flag staff and the Band striking up a lively air as the flag was unfurled. On Monday morning work was commenced in earnest, the Field Battery parading at 6.15 a.m. for company and carbine drill and the Maxim Gun Co. for gun drill at the same time, the orders containing also another drill for both units at 8.30. A stiff course of drill has been maintained throughout the week, the attention of the Field Battery being directed principally to fire discipline, the Maxim Gun Company receiving instruction in carbine and gun drill. The practical result of the week's training will no doubt be seen at the field day to-day, when both units will engage in target practice.

The camp will be struck on Monday.

We have received a copy of the *Camp Gazette*, No. 1 of vol. III., issued in connection with the encampment. The number is bright and lively, with many humorous sallies on individual members of the corps, not excepting even the popular Commandant. The *Gazette* will afford half-an-hour's genuine amusement in its perusal, and will form a pleasant souvenir of the 1898 encampment.

#### RIOT AT CANTON.

#### AN ATTACK ON SHAMEEN AVERTED.

#### [FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Shameen, 25th October, 11 p.m.

This evening, between eight and nine o'clock, when the residents of Shameen were still at dinner or enjoying their cigars, their peace was rudely disturbed by the howling of a mob on the other side of the canal. On turning out to see what was the matter we found a large crowd of Chinese collected on Canal Road, opposite the French concession, yelling and shouting and throwing stones on to the Concession. On enquiry as to the cause of the disturbance we were informed that a joss-boat had moored there, that the police had ordered it off, that the boat would not go, and that the altercation had attracted the mob, who supported the boat-people in their resistance to the police. The French Consular Authority gave orders to turn out all the police and to supply the Volunteers with firearms. The Volunteers, having received their arms, took up a position and, seeing that the mob did not cease their stone throwing, the order to fire was about to be given, when the Mandarin in charge of the Shameen guard came forward and begged and prayed of the Commandant that there might be no firing, as he was going to disperse the mob. The Chinese soldiers were then turned out and marched along Canal Road, dispersing the rioters. Two or three of the ringleaders were arrested. One half the Volunteers were ordered to remain on duty until relieved by the other half. At time of writing all is quiet.

Shameen, 26th October, Midnight.

The following is a native version of the origin of Tuesday night's riot:—"Wakwong is one of the five principal gods, being a god of fire, and for the celebration of his annual festival the Cantonese, especially the inhabitants living in the neighbourhood of the Wakwong joss-house, raised a subscription to hold a religious exhibition, or *tachew*, in matsheds near the joss-house, to propitiate the god and secure protection from fire for the residents of the district. Such is the custom which the people have religiously observed from time immemorial. It happened that on the 11th of this moon (25th Oct.) there was a *tachew* in the fifth district, and the workmen and coolies must needs have a place for their rest and sleep; and as the Kwongfao bridge crosses the canal a cook-boat was hired to moor there for the convenience of the musicians, coolies, &c. The Shameen police, however, thought it an obstruction, and ordered the boat to move away. This occasioned a quarrel and stone throwing commenced, thereby attracting a large multitude of idlers, rogues, and vagabonds. At every stone that was thrown and hit anybody on Shameen they burnt a packet of crackers, at the same time shouting and yelling, so much so that the foreign merchants of Shameen had to come out as Volunteers, and they formed line and took their stand along the bund. The mandarins in charge of Shameen, of Shaikwan guard house, of Kwongyip, and Onyang, for fear that matters might turn serious, despatched their soldiers there and then

to suppress the riot, and the mob was dispersed."

To-day has been quiet and business on Shameen was going on as usual. At 6 p.m. the Viceroy sent troops on to Shameen to protect it, and the Volunteers were patrolling as well. Three Chinese guard-boats are moored along Shameen to meet any emergencies. An English gun-boat is already here ready for action. Great credit is due to the British Consul and to Mons. Dufetrel (the Commandant of Volunteers) for their prompt and energetic action. The Volunteers are still on duty. Mons. Dufetrel was patrolling along the French concession nearly the whole night.

As I am writing a great fire is raging in Tsammuklan (i.e. Pinewood Street), said to be the work of incendiaries. It commenced at half-past nine and several hundreds of houses must have been burnt.

As soon as the alarm of fire was raised the soldiers sent by the Viceroy to protect Shameen left their posts and ran to the scene of the fire, leaving Shameen to the care of the Volunteers.

#### AFFAIRS AT MANILA.

#### ADMIRAL DEWEY ROUNDS UP "THE INSURGENT FLEET."

#### CONDITION OF THE SPANISH PRISONERS.

#### [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Manila, 18th October.

This week Admiral Dewey occupies the centre of the Manila stage. The day before yesterday he ordered Capt. Tappan, of the gunboat *Callao*, to proceed to Bacoor and other points of the bay and round up the insurgent-launches and steamers. Altogether seven boats of various sizes were taken in tow; of course there was no resistance at any point. At Bacoor the Philippine officer in charge asked Capt. Tappan to wait until the naval authority at Malolos could be communicated with; but the Captain replied that as his time was limited he regretted exceedingly his inability to grant the request. Many are the conjectures as to the reason of the seizures, and it is freely rumoured about that the insurgents had planned to board and capture the *Monadnock* at Merivales. They have already had experience in this line with the steamer *Filipinos* and the low sides of the *Monadnock* are easy to get over. Another rumour was a design to blow up the *Monterey*. However, these seem very far fetched and ridiculous, even in the days of rumours; but the fact remains that the Admiral saw cause for alarm in these launches, and in his usual quick and decisive manner he issued orders and gathered them in.

Orders have been sent to General Aguinaldo to draw off his troops to a distance of eight miles from the centre of the city of Manila. This will be appreciated by the guards at the north of the city, where the proximity of the two sets of soldiers has led to considerable friction. If the American sentries are careful in stopping people coming into the city and examining them for arms, ammunition, etc., causing travellers to dismount or if in carriages to get out, the insurgent guards, seeing this, go through the same performance with any unfortunate who may be leaving the city. The order goes into effect on 20th October.

The uprising in the north of Pampanga is still on and affairs have arrived at such a state that Aguinaldo will accept no responsibility or issue passes to be used in this district. He freely admits that his authority is not recognized there, but declares that the trouble will soon be over. As there are comparatively few people in revolt this seems highly probable, but for the last three weeks they have been causing trouble without losing any apparent strength or ground.

There is very little doubt the Spanish officers who were arrested for stealing supplies will be convicted and receive a long term of years. Such crime is repulsive to the American mind. The American Government has been issuing rations for all the prisoners daily, and placing them in the hands of Spanish officers for proper distribution. After many complaints had been heard from the prisoners a watch was set on the officers, so the story runs, when it was discovered that a large percentage of the provisions were held over and sold for the benefit

of the officers' pockets. A strong case is being worked up against them and it is expected their sentence will be severe.

Yesterday morning, about eight o'clock, a native called the attention of one of the river sentries to the body of a man floating by near the Spanish bridge. The body was recovered and found to be that of a corporal, who it is believed was a member of the 23rd Regt., U.S.A., reported missing for several days. There are evidences of foul play, as the head is bruised, apparently by some blunt instrument. The body had been in the water for some days.

There has recently been a great amount of discussion and considerable pressure brought to bear on the Philippine Government with the object of obtaining the release of the Spanish political prisoners and especially the members of the priesthood. The three Catholic chaplains here at present have been untiring in their efforts and one of them, Father Doherty, is expected to lecture through all the principal cities in the United States on his return. The Philippine papers have discussed the affair at length, setting forth their side very clearly. The latest account is as follows:

"We were the first in advocating through the medium of this periodical the liberation of civilian prisoners, and before long before, the Spanish papers expressed the opinion that the Revolutionary Government should give them their longed for liberty we anticipated it, believing that we were in the right.

"We were, however, disheartened by the many exaggerations propagated by our enemies, exaggerations due to ignorance or to preconceived malice.

"We maintain that the prisoners held by the Filipinos do not die of hunger, nor are they badly treated. Both the military and civilians enjoy their liberty within bounds and are lodged in the best houses in the town. All the efforts of our chiefs are especially directed to providing all the necessary comforts compatible with the situation, and we have letters and documents to prove all that we say. But in what a different manner our unfortunate transported countrymen are treated, laden with chains and fetters. By this, because we have condemned and still condemn the inhuman treatment which the Filipinos received at the hands of the Spaniards, we demonstrate to civilization what are our sentiments respecting our prisoners. Civilian prisoners cannot be considered as military prisoners according to the established rules of international law, but the expressed opinion against the liberation of the first mentioned prisoners by the generals of the revolution is fundamentally correct.

"According to these generals all Spaniards, without distinction of class, have taken up arms against us, and inasmuch as the decree of General Augustin made soldiers of them all they ought to be considered as prisoners of war.

"The following is a copy of the proclamation issued by General Augustin on April 23rd:

"D. Basilio Augustin y Davila, Lieutenant-General of National Armies, Governor and Captain General of the Philippine Islands, and General in Chief of the Army.

"I order and command all the employés of the state and municipalities not over fifty years of age, and not being incapable of bearing arms, from now on are called upon to take up arms in defence of the country, giving their services wherever they may be required.

"All peninsular Spaniards and their sons, although not having completed their twentieth year and those not over fifty years, being without physical disability, are ordered to enlist in the government of their respective districts?

"The generals of the revolution also allege that in many places the civil servants, sheltered in convents and churches, were those who were most active in firing on our soldiers with their Remingtons or Mausers. Nevertheless they say that many have not taken up arms.

"For our part, we desire to see the civil servants obtain their freedom, bowing, however, in this our government.

"But it is worthy of note that at present more than a hundred Filipinos are confined in the Peninsula and in Manila, sentenced to hard labour in spite of their being political prisoners pardoned by the decree of General Primo de Rivera, dated 23rd January, 1897. The sovereign

prerogative, besides, might have granted them their liberty. It was not done."

I have yet to see a suitable rejoinder to this clear statement. Certainly many of its sentences can be verified by a few hours' trip in any direction from the Manila. Considering for the moment the frightful scenes that were enacted during the last revolution, the moderation displayed by the Philippines in general, and in numerous particular cases of personal grievance, cannot be too highly commended.

Last night a German cruiser arrived in the bay and after saluting the flagship went to the anchorage. The *Powerful* leaves for Hongkong to-day.

Up to the present time the *Charleston* has not arrived from Hongkong.

In letters received from Iloilo this morning affairs are reported quiet with a little fighting some forty miles inland.

#### THE "HATING'S" TRIAL TRIP.

Messrs. Marty and D'Abbadie have secured an important addition to their fleet of steamers by purchasing from the Chinese Government three vessels formerly chartered by Messrs. Bennertz and Co.—the *Cass*, the *Smith*, and the *Fokien*, which have been re-named the *Hating*, the *Hué*, and the *Ho-hao*. They having been laid up for some time an overhaul was rendered necessary, and this work, as regards the *Hating*, has been thoroughly carried out by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company. The *Hating* took her trial trip on Thursday afternoon, having on board a large and representative company invited by Mr. and Mrs. Marty, those present including:—

Mr. and Mrs. Marty; Mrs. and Miss Whiley; Miss Drum; Mrs. Seth; Mrs. and Miss Logan; Mr. and Mrs. Martel; Mr. and Mrs. Harker and Miss Harker; Mr. and Mrs. Ehmer; Mrs. and Miss Bruce Shepherd; Dr. Bateson Wright, D.D., and Mrs. Wright; Miss Herrmann; Rev. Father B. Vigano; Rev. Father Beaublat; Rev. Father J. B. Martinet; Mr. L. Vincart, Belgian Consul; Mr. Max Kutschera, Austrian Consul; Senor Don José de Navarro, Spanish Consul; Mr. Dourdin, French Bank; Mr. Mortier, C.E.; Mr. R. Cooke, Assistant Manager, Dock Company; Mr. W. C. Jack, of the Dock Company; Mr. D. Macdonald, Mr. G. V. Baron; Mr. N. Mumford, Surveyor to Lloyd's Register; Captain E. Burnie, Marine Surveyor; Captain Dupuy; Mr. W. S. Bailey, consulting engineer; Captain Bastian, of the *Hongkong*; Mr. Maigre, of the *Hongkong*; Mr. Gauthier, chief engineer, *Hongkong*; and the following officers of the *Hating*:—Capt. Jenssen, Chief Officer Wilson, Second Officer Perry, Chief Engineer Thebaud, Second Engineer Dunlop, Third Engineer Stevens. A large number of Chinese had also accepted the invitation, among them being Messrs. Lau Chin Teng, Pun Lan See, Lo Chee Chong, Ying Kok Cho, Lan Chak Yong, Ying Chon Toi, and Ho Cheng Po.

The *Hating* was built in 1888 by Messrs. Hawthorn, Leslie and Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne. She is 250 feet long, 34 feet wide, and 18 feet deep; gross tonnage 1,394, net tonnage 75; triple expansion engine, 287 horse power; twin screw. Her hull is of steel, she has a speed of 17 knots, and is in every respect worthy of the description applied to her by Lloyd's Surveyor (Mr. Mumford)—"One of the finest ships sailing out of Hongkong."

Gay with bunting and with the tricolour flying at the stern, the *Hating* left Hunghom at about three o'clock and proceeded to within a short distance of Waglan light, returning, after cruising about for some time, round Lamma Island and arriving in the harbour at about eight o'clock. A pleasant breeze tempered the heat of the sun, and in consequence the trip was a most enjoyable one. Mr. and Mrs. Marty were unremitting in their attentions to their guests. Mrs. Marty's superior musical abilities enabled her to contribute materially to their enjoyment.

Luncheon was served in the saloon, and subsequently brief speeches of a complimentary character were delivered.

Mr. Gauthier, in the name of the staff of Marty and Company, thanked Mr. and Mrs. Marty for their kind invitation to be present that afternoon to witness the encouraging spectacle of the hoisting of the French flag on another ship for the crossing of the China seas. He was happy to find himself among those Frenchmen who

were under the orders of one of those pioneers of civilisation in the East, the existence of whom showed that the Mother Country, in spite of the great competition, maintained her place in the commerce of the East. He drank to Mr. and Mrs. Marty, to the neighbouring French colony, and to the visitors. (Applause.)

Father VIGANO said a few words in support, making a most felicitous comparison between the former and present condition of the *Hating*. Three hearty cheers and a "tiger" were given for Mr. and Mrs. Marty.

Mr. THEBAUD proposed the health of the manager and staff of the Dock Company.

Mr. COOKE, in responding, said it had been a great pleasure for the Dock Company to work for Mr. Marty. They had done a great deal of work for him at various times, and he must say there had been a great amount of satisfaction in doing it. In Mr. Marty they had always had a most liberal patron. He had trusted a great many things to the Dock Company, and the latter had done their best to give him every satisfaction. With regard to the *Hating*, as Father Vigano had said, her bad career was now at an end. He hoped she would now begin a new career, a career of success. (Applause.) He hoped that that ship and the others Mr. Marty had recently purchased would not only add to the prestige of the line but contribute to its financial success. (Applause.) In conclusion Mr. Cooke invited the company to drink to the health of Mrs. Marty, and the invitation having been accepted three ringing cheers and a "tiger" were given for the charming hostess of the day.

Mr. MUMFORD, in proposing "The ladies," took occasion to remark that he considered the *Hating* one of the finest ships sailing out of Hongkong.

Father VIGANO having responded, the health of Father Vigano was drunk on the proposition of Mr. Cooke, who said he had known the reverend gentleman for some 25 years, and during all that time he had held him in respect. His respect for him had grown greater every year. They all knew how hard he had worked. The greatest monument to him in Hongkong was the immense amount of good he had done. (Applause.)

#### THE FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

##### THE WEALTHY NATIVES FAVOUR ANEXATION.

Among the passengers who left for San Francisco in the *Coptic* on 25th Oct. was Don Maximo Cortes, the head of the wealthy and influential Philippine family of that name. He goes to Washington as the representative of the wealthy and educated Philippines at Manila to assure President McKinley that the real sentiment of the wealthy and educated portion of his countrymen is in favour of annexation and to repudiate the newspaper reports that the aim of the Philippines is independence, and, furthermore, to assure him that the only people who are in favour of independence are a few of the political insurgents in power at present.

It is understood that the wealthy Philippines sent a request to Consul-General Wildman that he would go to Manila, contending that if he would do this and use his influence with Aguinaldo the latter would go in straight for annexation to the United States. It was further stated that when the matter was mentioned to him Aguinaldo said that if Consul-General Wildman, for whom he has the highest respect, wished him to advocate annexation he would tell him so and come and see him, and under the circumstances he was not going to commit himself. The Consul-General, however, could not see his way to comply with the request made of him, and the mission to Washington was then decided upon.

We may state that Don Maximo Cortes has lived in Hongkong for some time, he having been banished by the Manila Government and his property confiscated. His property is, however, being gradually returned to him by the U. S. courts. Rents amounting to about \$3,000 a month are being collected by Consul Williams. His larger houses the don has placed at the disposal of the American troops rent free. The property in the aggregate is worth about \$3,000,000.

After the above had appeared in our daily issue a party of Philippine proprietors and residents,

at present in Hongkong, visited us informing us that Don Maximo Cortes has gone to America for his own personal business. They are informed of this by the Cortes family.

#### SEIZURE OF OPIUM.

##### COMMANDER HASTINGS DISMISSES THE CASE.

At the Magistracy on Saturday Commander Hastings had before him an opium seizure case of rather an extensive nature. On Friday night Inspector Kemp and P. C. Hammond were cruising round in the Sulphur Channel, near Green Island, when they observed a launch behaving in a rather suspicious manner. The Inspector hailed the launch, which turned out to be the *Wing Kwai*, owned by the Opium Farmer. The launch was searched, and several excise officers and other men were found on board. She was then allowed to proceed. There were certain indications on the deck of the launch, however, which strengthened the suspicions of the officers that the launch was engaged in some illegal trade. The Police launch cruised round where they had first sighted the launch, and picked up a number of mat packages containing 220 balls of Patna opium, valued in all at \$4,180. The Police launch then went in pursuit of the *Wing Kwai*, and came up to her near One Tree Island, off Aberdeen, having two fishing boats in tow. A search was made on board the junks, and the master of one of the vessels was identified by P. C. Hammond as one of the men he had previously seen on board the *Wing Kwai*. The case was adjourned.

Commander Hastings gave his decision at the Magistracy on 26th Oct. in the case in which Tang Yau, coxswain of the Opium Farmer's launch *Wing Kwai*, was charged with unlawfully removing on board the steam launch *Wing Kwai* eleven packages of loose raw Patna opium during prohibited hours, to wit, 7.30 p.m., on the 21st inst., in Victoria Harbour in the waters of the colony; also with unlawfully having in his possession on board the steam launch *Wing Kwai* eleven packages of loose Patna opium on 21st inst. Mr. E. Robinson appeared on behalf of the Opium Farmer.

Commander Hastings, addressing Mr. Spooner, the Chief Excise Officer, said—Am I to understand that the Opium Farmer claims this opium found floating in the Sulphur Channel.

Mr. Spooner—Yes, your Worship.

Commander Hastings—With regard to the unlawful possession, clearly there is a technical defence under Section 6 of the Opium Ordinance:—"No person except the opium farmer or the licensed retail dealers shall have in his possession or under his custody or control any loose opium." Defendant is discharged on that count. Similarly there is a technical defence in the unlawful removal on board the steam launch, as Sections 10 and 11 apply to this raw opium. With reference to the opium, we have had it in evidence that it was put on board the Opium Farmer's launch, it was thrown overboard when the Police went to search the launch in the Sulphur Channel, and now the opium is claimed by the Opium Farmer. I order the Police to lay claim to the opium until a claimant appears. Of course the Opium Farmer knows very well what he is doing. It is a breach of his contract for him to have opium in any other place than his boiling house. However, that has nothing to do with this case. The Police will retain the opium until a claimant comes forward and makes inquiries into the matter. I was rather surprised to hear it publicly stated that the Opium Farmer claimed the opium. Defendant is discharged.

Mr. Robinson suggested that no order be made for the Police to make enquiries. Commander Hastings said the Prepared Opium Ordinance did not apply, and it would be rather difficult to stick up a notice in the Sulphur Channel.

It is reported from Peking that the Commandant of the Peking gendarmerie had recently stationed a body of gendarmes numbering 100 men at different points along the route from the Chienmen gate to Machiau, the railway terminus, for the special protection of foreigners using that route. Six men have been captured and cangue who had been concerned in the recent attack on Mr. Mortimore.—N. C. Daily News.

## THE RUSSIANS AT NEWCHWANG.

## AN UNFOUNDED REPORT.

A recent issue of the *China Gazette* stated that on the 14th or 15th October a Russian force at Newchwang, "numbering about 1,200 men, and accompanied by a large staff of officers, in brilliant uniforms, marched openly from the district that has lately been named the 'Russian Concession,' to the series of forts at the mouth of the river marked on the charts as Kai-chia, and without the slightest opposition on the part of the large Chinese garrison who were supposed to be entrusted with the defence of the position, entered into full possession of the fort, the Chinese marching out as the Russians marched in."

With the view of obtaining further particulars of the latest move of the Russians a representative of the *Daily Press* on Thursday afternoon waited upon Captain Lesk, of the *Loksang*, which had arrived in the harbour earlier in the day from Newchwang. He soon found, however, that the whole story was but an emanation of some one's imagination. The *Loksang* left Newchwang on Oct. 20th, on which date the forts alleged to have been taken possession of by the Russians were dismantled and unoccupied, as they have been since the China-Japan war, and before they will be of service to the Russians or any other nationality a great amount of money and labour will have to be expended upon them.

The greatest activity, however, prevails in the Russian town, which is about four miles from Newchwang. Houses are being built and thousands of coolies are employed on the Railway. Steamers are constantly arriving from Japan and elsewhere laden with sleepers and other things necessary for the railway, and a large floating pontoon is at work discharging locomotives and other heavy weights. There is a guard of Cossacks on the spot, but the Chinese are apparently giving little trouble, as all was quiet during the four days the *Loksang* was in the neighbourhood. Communication with Port Arthur, where there are about 15,000 troops, is maintained by a small steam launch.

The British gunboat *Peacock* left for Chefoo on the 20th. No other man-of-war was there.

## PROBABLE REVISION OF THE CHINESE TARIFF.

The following correspondence is published with the minutes of the last meeting of the Committee of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce:

Shanghai, 16th September, 1898.

Sir.—I have the honour to enclose you a letter addressed by this Chamber to H.B.M.'s Minister at Peking on the subject of Tariff Revision, and shall feel obliged if you will kindly forward it to the proper quarter together with any recommendations which your knowledge of the subject may suggest.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant.

E. F. ALFORD, Chairman.  
Byron-Brenan, Esq., C.M.G., H.B.M.'s Consul-General, Shanghai.

Shanghai, 16th September, 1898.

Sir.—It being reported that China's desire to negotiate a revision of the existing tariff of duties is likely to be acceded to by Great Britain ere long, the Committee of this Chamber venture to remind Your Excellency of the special reports compiled and presented early last year on taxation of various imports, exports, and local industries connected with foreign trade in China.

The effect of revision cannot be confined to the two contracting countries and its adoption by other nations has to be looked for; and whilst unaware of any amendment of importance needed in the reports in question, the Committee feel sure that the information and recommendations therein given could, after a lapse of some eighteen months, be usefully supplemented.

The Committee, however, have difficulty in taking any further steps without some indication of how the Consular and Customs officials view the suggestions already made.

The Revision of Tariff may have such potent effect for good or bad on all foreign trade in China, that the gravity of the position cannot be over-estimated, and it is trusted that Your

Excellency will therefore not consider the Committee is going beyond its province in suggesting that before the contracting countries arrive at a decision as to the extent and conditions of revision, an opportunity might be granted to representatives of this Chamber of meeting the Commercial Attaché of Great Britain, with other Consular and Customs officers, for a joint examination into the most efficacious and equitable means of improving the Revenue of China, with beneficial effect also on foreign trade.

Whilst in view of the preponderance of British trade and the desirability of unanimous opinion, it would also be advantageous that the China Association should be represented at the same deliberations.

In putting this suggestion before Your Excellency the Committee, of course, fully realised that any such Commission of Enquiry would be entirely without prejudice to the ultimate decisions of the contracting countries, but the assent of Your Excellency and the Chinese Authorities to the preliminary steps now proposed would scarcely fail to prove helpful to both sides, and would be a much esteemed concession to the representatives of those from whom the Imperial Chinese Customs derives its revenue.—I have the honour to be, sir, Your Excellency's most obedient and humble servant,

E. F. ALFORD,  
Chairman.

H. Ex. Sir Claude Macdonald, H.B.M.'s Minister at Peking.

Peking, 8th October, 1898.

Sir.—I have to thank you for your letter of the 10th September, and in reply beg to state that I consider the suggestion of the Chamber conveyed therein a very excellent one: and when the proper time arrives I will see that an opportunity is granted to representatives of the Chamber of meeting the Commercial Attaché of Great Britain and other Consular officers for a joint examination into the most efficacious and equitable means of effecting a revision of tariff.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CLAUDE M. MACDONALD.  
E. F. Alford, Esq., Chairman of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce.

## THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED.

The ordinary yearly meeting of the Dairy Farm Co., Limited, was held on 27th Oct. at the Company's Depôt, Wyndham Street. There were present—Captain Tillett (Chairman), Captain Burnie (Director), Messrs. W. H. Potts (Secretary), W. H. Ray, G. C. Cox, and A. L. Walker (Manager).

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said—The report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for some time, according to the usual custom, and with your permission, we will take them as read. It is a matter of great regret to the Board that they are unable to present to you a better report of the working for the past year. This unfortunate result is almost entirely due to the effects of the epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease which attacked the herd in November, and the attack of rinderpest which attacked Sassoon's Station last February. The disease appeared for the first time in the history of the colony at the Cattle Depôt and your Pokfulam Station, the latter of which was declared an infected area, but was fortunately released by the Sanitary Board before the disease spread to your other station at Sassoon's and at West Point, by which time it was general throughout the colony; otherwise our business would have been entirely suspended. As it was our sales in December were reduced fully two-thirds from those of the preceding four months while the expenditure was largely increased, and the price of all food stuffs, etc., had risen considerably. Although the yield has gradually improved, it is still far below the average of previous years. This is owing to the fact that although we only lost by death two or three head from this foot-and-mouth disease the bulk of the cows slipped their calves, and instead of giving twenty or thirty lbs. of milk have only given three or four lbs. apiece. The effects of this are still being felt. The rinderpest which attacked the station at Sassoon's in February carried off some twenty head of cows, and shut out the

supply of milk from that station for nearly a month. Fortunately the Sanitary Board adopted a different policy to that of 1896, when they closed up the farm, the result of which was that then we lost over 160 head out of a herd of 180. During September and October last the herd was increased by 75 head, and owing to the reduced supply, again in January a lot of eighteen head was purchased. In May last Mr. James Walker, who has been manager at the farm since November, 1896, went home on six months' leave, and his brother, Mr. A. L. Walker, is now in charge. At the present time, I am pleased to say, the herd is in excellent health and condition, and all our produce meets with a ready sale. At present we are unable to fill many orders, and it would seem that we should buy more cattle, were it not that we consider the \$15,000 uncalled capital should be retained as a nucleus of a reserve fund, which we should like to see equal to the book value of the herd. I am sorry, gentlemen, that Dr. Noble is not here to take the chair at this meeting. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions.

No questions were asked, and the CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

M. W. H. RAY seconded.

Carried.

Mr. RAY proposed the re-election of Captain Burnie and Dr. Noble as directors.

Mr. WALKER seconded.

Carried.

Mr. COX proposed the re-election of Mr. Henderson as auditor.

Mr. POTTS seconded.

Carried.

## THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

The following is the report presented to the seventh ordinary general meeting of shareholders held at the offices of the Company, Hankow Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, 25th October:—

The Directors beg to submit for the information of the shareholders the annexed statement of accounts to the 30th June 1898.

1897 and Previous Years.—After providing for the dividends declared on the 28th April last, and payment of claims and charges to 30th June, the sum of Tls. 18,210.38 appears at the credit of these accounts and it has been carried forward.

1898.—Including the sum of Tls. 18,210.38 brought forward, the balance of the working account to 30th June amounts to Tls. 237,642.60.

The losses incurred during the past half-year have been heavier than those of the corresponding period of the preceding year, but the working of the current half-year has, so far, been more favourable, and the present position justifies the hope that the full accounts of the year will show profitable results.

In future it is proposed to hold ordinary general meetings of the Company in the month of October, instead of in April as heretofore, and this can be done without involving any change in the articles of association.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

ALEXE. ROSS, Secretary.

Shanghai, 13th October, 1898.

BALANCE SHEET—30th June, 1898.		
	Dr.	Tls.
To capital account—		
5,000 shares at £25 = £125,000.00 at 2s. 7d.	987,741.94	
To reserve fund .....	250,000.00	
To working account, 1897.		
Balance on 31st December, 1897 411,132.13		
Deduct—		
Share dividend .....	100,000.00	
Bonus on contributions 49,329.46		
	149,329.46	
		Tls. 261,802.67
Less—		
Amount brought forward from below .....	243,592.20	
		Tls. 18,210.38
Carried to next year's account .....	18,210.38	
To working account, 1898.		
Amount brought forward from below .....	237,642.60	
To dividends uncollected .....	17,518.66	
		Tls. 1,460,962.19

Cr.	Tls.
By cash on current and deposit accounts in Shanghai	52,266.83
By Chinese Imperial Government loan of 1886 (E issue)	38,000.00
By Shanghai municipal loans	78,400.00
By Shanghai Land Investment Co.'s 6 per cent. debentures	45,000.00
By Shanghai Waterworks Co.'s 5 per cent. debentures	9,600.00
By mortgage on property in Shanghai	13,000.00
By land and premises—head office, Shanghai	50,000.00
By London freehold premises	286,571.61
By London branch—balance:	£101,820 9 7
Less—Due to sundries	3,099 8 11
By Hongkong branch—Balance.	\$23,249.85
By Yokohama branch—Balance yen 14,520.57	16,972.39
By Singapore branch—Balance	10,890.43
By furniture at head office, Hongkong, and Singapore branches	19,228.39
By sundry debtors—Premia, etc., outstanding at head office agencies	2,987.71
Less—Due to sundries	Tls. 78,908.80
	2,569.78
	74,339.02
WORKING ACCOUNT, 1897.	Tls. 1,466,903.19
Dr.	
To interest	6.75
To balance carried forward	243,592.29
	Tls. 243,599.04
Cr.	Tls.
By return and re-insurance premia, 1st January to 30th June, 1898	48,968.94
By sundry charges and income tax	5,893.32
By losses and claims	188,736.78
	Tls. 243,599.04
WORKING ACCOUNT, 1898.	
Dr.	Tls.
To net premia, 1st January to 30th June, 1898	399,746.79
To interest	26,014.13
To transfer and certificate fees	36.00
To profit on investment realized	245.20
To amount brought forward from last year	18,210.38
	Tls. 444,252.50
Cr.	Tls.
By agency commissions, 1st January to 30th June, 1898	6,938.25
By agency charges, 1st January to 30th June, 1898	6,599.29
By general charges, 1st January to 30th June, 1898	1,210.11
By head office charges, 1st January to 30th June, 1898	17,778.09
By London charges, 1st January to 30th June, 1898	29,814.65
By Hongkong charges, 1st January to 30th June, 1898	5,212.08
By Yokohama charges, 1st January to 30th June, 1898	3,602.68
By Singapore charges, 1st January to 30th June, 1898	4,101.38
By directors' and auditors' fees	2,450.00
By income tax	1,291.44
By exchange account	681.75
By losses and claims	126,090.18
By balance carried forward	237,642.60
	Tls. 444,252.50

### THE PUNJOM MINING CO., LIMITED.

The Secretary of the Punjom Mining Company, Limited, advises us that he has received the following progress report on work done at the Company's Mines in Pahang, during the month of September, 1898:

#### MINING.

Jalis, Level No. 4 (300 feet level).—August Shaft. (No. 1 Shaft). North Drive.—This has been continued northerly 23 feet 6 inches on a good sized lode, somewhat mineralized, but nothing to pay in it, and the prospects here do not appear very flattering.

South Drive No. 2.—This has been continued southerly 34 feet 6 inches following part of the time what is apparently a lode and part on a streak or seam, perhaps indicating a lode, slightly mineralized, but nothing to pay in it, neither as to quantity or quality, and the prospects here again do not appear very flattering.

North off West.—Work was discontinued here, nothing of value or promise showing.

Level No. 3 (200 feet level).—South Drive from Winze.—This was driven a distance of 5

feet 6 inches on a sort of lode formation, but nothing of value developed, and the water being somewhat heavy and rock hard, the prospects did not appear to warrant continuing it; hence it was stopped.

No. 4 Shaft. (Surface shaft).—North Drive.—This were driven 30 feet and stopped because of impracticability of handling the water therein and in shaft before the ground was cut that it was driving to prove.

Tankong.—Adit, Tunnels, Levels.—No work has been done in these.

Shaft.—This has been sunk vertically and water handled with windlass; through easy working country rock, 43 feet sunk and timbered 36 feet.

Machinery.—Head gear has been erected, engine, boiler, and pump placed at the shaft, and excavation for setting the former completed.

New Find—Adit Tunnel No. 1, West Drive.—This was started and driven on the lode westerly 9 feet 6 inches. The lode is fair looking quartz and shows strong all the way, carrying a very little gold but not nearly payable and no indications of improvement; just the uncertain chance of cutting a payable ore chute by continuing it.

Adit Tunnel No. 2, East Drive.—This was continued on the lode westerly 40 feet. The same advice and comments as made above, &c., West Drive Adit Tunnel No. 1, will apply to these drives and their prospects.

South Tankong Adit Tunnel.—This was cleaned out sufficiently to enable an examination to be made and a lode of no special value so far was found in its west branch.

West Branch.—Continuation of this was started and it was driven on the lode therein 4 ft. The lode is of fairly good size, soft decomposed stuff, of but little value so far as tested. It is too early yet to form much of an idea as to its prospects.

Shaft.—This was started on the lode about 150 ft. northerly from the mouth of the Adit Tunnel and sunk 3 ft. 6 in. There appears to be a large body of this ore which is of more or less value and from 2 ft. to 3 ft. thick of it that is very high grade so far as tested, running several ounces gold to the ton, which has been proven both by assays and pannings. It is certainly a good prospect and if there proves, upon development, to be any material body of it it will make a fine mine, but I fear the chances are hardly even in favour of there being much of it, though there may prove to be.

Middle Tankong.—Have prepared to start an adit level on what is apparently a good lode here.

Kalampang, Adit Tunnel.—This was cleaned out sufficient to enable an examination to be made. Two small apparently lodes of ore showed therein.

No. 1 Drive.—This was started westerly on the course of one of the lodes above mentioned nearest the mouth of Adit Tunnel and driven 8 ft. It shows a lode of about two feet of quartz of some little promise.

No. 2 Drive.—Was started westerly on the course of one of the lodes above mentioned farthest from the mouth of the Adit Tunnel and driven 8 ft. 6 in. It shows a small lode of quartz of perhaps more promise than lode in No. 1 drive.

#### REDUCTION WORKS.

Mill Stamps.—These ran equal to 27 full days of 24 hours, crushing 2,085 tons of headings, 274 tons Tankong ore, and 26 tons Jalis ore, and the Berdan Pans ran part time, part on mill sand and part on calcined Tankong concentrates, for a total product from stamps and pans of 513 ozs. amalgam, from which was realized for shipment 179.3 ozs., of bullion assaying here gold 863 fine, making it a gold value of £3 13s. 3.7d per oz.

Calcining.—This was conducted part time on Tankong concentrates.

Cyanide Plant.—This was operated full time, treating 234 tons of tailings (sand and slimes). In the month's results are figured what was treated or partially treated from June 10th to August 31st inclusive, 252 tons; but in the amount treated and the results we have not figured what was in the process of treatment after 17th September. The product of the above 486 tons was 97 of bullion assaying here 442 fine giving it a gold value of £1 17s. 6.5d. per oz.

#### GENERAL.

Transport.—Our equipment and supply of local transportation has been wholly insufficient.

Water Power.—Has been barely sufficient during the latter part of the month to furnish us power required.

Rainfall.—This was 9.14 inches at Manager's house.

Health.—Europeans have generally enjoyed good health and no special sickness among our Asiatics.

Timber and Firewood.—This has been plentiful in the jungle though at some little distance from our present works.

Labour.—This has been plentiful except in one or two branches of our operations.

Considerable attention has been paid to reorganizing and attempting to reform the system at our office, of handling our stone and conducting operations here generally.

SECRETARY'S NOTE.—An "Adit" is a horizontal entrance to a mine driven in from the side of a hill.

### RAUB.

The following is the Mine Manager's Report for the four weeks ending on 6th October, 1898:

Raub Hole.—The only work being done in this section is in the North end 220 feet level.

The Crosscut going East from the main level is in 24 feet in hard black slate. As this drive is purely a prospecting venture it is hard to say what may be met with.

The Winze being sunk in the small ore chute from 120 feet to 220 feet level is down 86 feet, and will break through in 8 feet more. It is my intention to keep sinking below the 220 feet level to see if the ore chute opens out. It is very narrow at present, about 20 in, but the ore is of good grade.

I have stopped the drive going north, as it was not looking promising and showing no gold. We have still all the ore between the 120 ft. and 220 ft. levels to stop out, and although the chute is narrow the ore is of good quality.

Bukit Hitam.—Only slow progress is being made in this shaft, the water being heavy and the ground hard. I have got the opening out set fixed and hope to start driving in a day or two. I expect to cut the lode in 10 ft. or 12 ft.

Bukit Koman No. 1 Level.—In the drive going north fair progress is being made. The lode in the face is a good deal mixed with slate, but shows fair gold. The whole of it is being sent to the mill for crushing. We are taking this drive in about 12 ft. wide; how wide the lode is I cannot say. This end is making a good deal of water. The face is in over 800 ft. from the crosscut. I have located a site for No. 4 North Air Shaft, which I intend to start sinking at once. This puts us well under Bukit Jellis Ketchil.

South end, same Level.—There is now a nice lode making in the face, showing fair gold. The water in this face is not nearly so heavy as it was. This face is now in over 900 ft. from the crosscut.

In the stopes over the back of this level the usual amount of stoping has been done. All of the stopes continue to look well and expose large bodies of high grade ore. The quantity of ore taken from these stopes makes very little difference in their appearance.

No. 2 Level.—The face going north is now in a good lode fully 14 ft. wide, in which very good gold can be seen. The whole of it is being sent to the mill for crushing. The face of this drive is now in 337 ft. from the crosscut.

South end, same Level.—The face of this drive, which has so long been in mullock, has now a nice lode about 4 ft. wide. On the foot wall there is about a foot of solid stone, then about the same width of quartz and slate mixed, and then two feet of nice quartz, in which very nice gold can be seen. The whole of it is being sent to the mill for crushing. I think from the appearance of the ground, we shall soon have a big lode in this end again. There is a good deal of water making in the face. This drive is now in 446 ft. from the crosscut.

No. 2 South Engine Shaft.—This shaft is now sunk and timbered to a depth of 77 ft. We cannot sink it any deeper without the aid of pumping machinery. Some of this has been ordered, and specifications for the balance will be prepared at once.

Bukit Jellis.—Work in this shaft is progressing very well. The Plat at 350 feet is finished;

is 14 feet by 10 feet clear of timber and is gradually brought to the size of drive 7 feet by 6 feet in the clear. The face is now in 32 feet from the shaft in hard black slate. As soon as this drive is well in I will start to drive at the 250 feet level. The Poppet Heads have been made so that two cages can work in the shaft. This will enable us to push on the work faster.

**Battery.**—The usual monthly—4 weeks—rough clean up took place on Monday last, when 1,116 tons of ore crushed yielded 2,668½ ounces of amalgam.

Two new stamp boxes have been put in to replace the old ones in Nos. 3 and 4 Batteries.

**New Battery Site at Bukit Koman.**—The excavations for the site of this are being extended; also those for new workshops. I hope to have these all completed in a fortnight.

**Railway Deviation to new battery site:** 1,200 ft. of the earthwork is now completed.

**Electric Installation, Sempam Section.**—The dam across the Sempam River is well in hand. Should the weather keep fine I hope to have the most difficult part of this work completed in a fortnight. This work has to be of the most substantial form, as the river when in flood comes down with great force and will have to go right over the top of it.

**Flume Line.**—700 feet of the flume timber is dressed all ready to put together, and the track as far as the tunnel is completed all ready to put the flume down.

The Tunnel through the range is completed for 260 feet. There is still over 100 feet to do, which I hope to have finished in about three weeks. This tunnel is timbered throughout with sawn timber, mirabau, 8 inch by 8 inch sets, 4 feet centres and close lined with 2 inch sawn timber.

The cutting from outlet of tunnel to pipe head reservoir is almost completed, as is the excavation of reservoir. I hope to have all this work completed about the end of next week.

**Pipe-line.**—2,500 ft. of the track for pipe-line is finished, and I expect to have the whole line of 3,000 ft. to power station finished in about three weeks, there being only two small bridges and a short retaining wall to finish to complete this work. We shall then be all ready to lay the 30 in. main to Power Station.

**Power Station.**—All the blasting and excavations of site are about finished, and there only remains a little trimming to do. The retaining wall and foundations for Generators and Pelton Wheels are well in hand; these are of concrete on the solid rock. I expect to have all this work finished and make a start to put up the building for power house within a month from now.

**Cable Track.**—This is 7½ miles from power station at Sampam to transforming station at Bukit Koman and traverses very rough mountainous country. The whole of the jungle has been felled for 100 feet on each side of the cable line and all timber likely to fall on the cable has been felled outside this line. On some of the steep sidelands this has been felled for a great width. We are now clearing the line of posts of all fallen timber and making a bridle path along the line. About 3 miles of the latter is finished.

W.M. BIBBY,  
Mine Manager.

#### SHANGHAI ENGINEERING, SHIP-BUILDING, AND DOCK CO., LIMITED.

An extraordinary general meeting of the proprietors of the above concern was held at the offices of Messrs. H. Mandl and Co., Shanghai, on the 18th October. The chairman of the company, Count Butler, presided and there were also present Messrs. O. Meuser and Chun Fai-ting (directors), J. Blechynden (general manager), H. Good, A. Giesel, and R. J. Macgowan (secretary), representing 1,944 shares.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting,

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, I wish to make a few remarks in introducing the special resolution before the meeting. It appears there were some remarks made both in the papers and by the public to different directors asking why we did not offer the shares exclusively to shareholders. Now the directors took into consideration the state of the

money market firstly, and secondly that a good many of our shareholders are Chinese, and there was the possibility that they would not take up their respective quantity of shares, corresponding to the old shares they now hold. So in order to make sure of success we thought it best to have the list of subscribers an open one. Now of course it would have been better if at the beginning I had stated that our intention is and has always been that the shareholders should have the first claim on the issue of the new shares, which I think is only just, and it now rests with the present shareholders to come forward and subscribe for the new shares, and then they will reap the benefit accruing therefrom. If, however, there are not enough shares subscribed for by the shareholders we shall be only too pleased to allot them to non-shareholders, but at the same time I wish particularly to state that it is the intention of the Board to favour the existing shareholders. A remark was made to me to-day that there was no advantage in taking the new shares, because even if there was enough money made in the year's working to pay the dividend attached to them, the directors if they chose might wipe it off some other account. As I said at the previous meeting, and I may mention it here again, the first payment will be the dividend of seven per cent. upon these preference shares, and that before anything is written off. It is unnecessary for me to say any more, and I will propose the following resolution:—“That the balance of the ordinary shares at present un-allotted shall be forthwith issued numbered from 6,201 to 7,500 inclusive and that such shares (being the second issue of shares) shall be entitled to a preferential dividend at the rate of seven per centum per annum on the amount thereof payable out of the profits of each year. Whenever the profits of the Company in respect of any year shall be more than sufficient to pay the preference dividend aforesaid and also a dividend for such year at the rate of seven per centum per annum on the issue of ordinary shares, the holders of the second issue of ordinary shares shall be entitled to participate in the surplus (of the amount appropriated for dividend) *pari passu* with the holders of the first issue of ordinary shares.”

Mr. O. Meuser seconded.

Mr. Good—That is to say it is open for the outside public to subscribe if they like, independent of shareholders?

The Chairman—As I remarked before, if the shareholders subscribe for the lot they will have the first claim, which is only fair.

The motion was then carried unanimously.

The Chairman having thanked those present for attending, the proceedings terminated.—N.C. Daily News.

#### CRICKET.

##### HONGKONG V. THE GARRISON.

The annual match between the Hongkong Cricket Club and the Garrison invariably arouses a considerable amount of interest, and this year was no exception to the rule, for on Saturday afternoon a large number of spectators were assembled on the Cricket Ground to witness the trial of strength between the Civilians and the Military. The latter won the toss, and G. D. Campbell and Dyson were sent to face the bowling of Smith and Burnie. A promising start was made, 21 having been scored before Dyson was caught by Mast when he had contributed five. Langhorne succeeded, but only a single had been added when Campbell, after a carefully played 16, succumbed to the bowling of Smith. Simonds and Langhorne were then together and were not separated until 63 appeared on the board, when Langhorne was cleverly bowled by Smith when he had scored 20, which included three 4's. K. G. Campbell followed, but another separation was effected at 75, Campbell being the victim. Simonds, who was responsible for 26 (including three 4's) was disposed of immediately afterwards, this bringing Moberley and Buttenshaw together. The former played well, carrying out his bat for 28, but Buttenshaw added nothing to the score. Izat was more successful, adding 20 before he was dismissed by Lawson. Seven for 145. The eighth wicket fell at 129, the ninth at 138, and the tenth at the same figure.

It will be noticed that the Club did not give a single “extra.”

Smith and Salter, who faced Izat and Langhorne, opened for the Civilians. Smith had made three good hits—four each time—when he was sent back to the pavilion. One for 15. Egerton took Smith's place. At 25 Salter was given out l.b.w. The score had been exactly doubled before another wicket fell, and Egerton was succeeded by Anton. The latter got the highest score of the day, 51, which included nine 4's, one 3, four 2's, and four singles. Hancock came next with a well-played 46 (including seven 4's), Lawson next with 45 not out (including one 6 and six 4's), and Burnie next with 39 (including five 4's). The fourth wicket fell at 80, the fifth at 85, the sixth at 85, the seventh at 96, the eighth at 162, the ninth at 211, and the tenth at 233, leaving the Civilians the winners by 95. Scores:

##### THE GARRISON.

G. D. Campbell, H.K.R., b Smith	16
Capt. P. S. Dyson, A.P.D., c Mast, b Smith	5
Capt. H. S. Langhorne, R.A., b Smith	20
Capt. C. B. Simonds, R.A., b Smith	26
K. G. Campbell, R.A., l.b.w., b Smith	11
H. S. Moberley, H.K.R., not out	28
Capt. Buttenshaw, A.S.C., b Smith	0
A. R. Izat, R.A., b Lawson	20
P. G. Davies, R.A., b Lawson	9
R. W. Castle, R.A., b Smith	8
E. F. Shewell, R.A., b Smith	0
Extras	0

Total ..... 138

##### BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Overs.	Maid.	Buns.	Wides.	N.B.	Wickets.
T. S. Smith	24.2	5	71	—	—	8
C. M. G. Burnie	4	1	13	—	—	0
H. Bedwell	6	2	15	—	—	0
J. Lawson	8	3	15	—	—	2
P. A. Cox	6	1	24	—	—	0

##### HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

T. Sercombe Smith, b Izat	12
A. G. V. Salter, R.N., l.b.w., b Langhorne	3
Lieut. Egerton, R.N., b Langhorne	11
A. S. Anton, b Davies	51
H. Bedwell, R.N., c and b Langhorne	11
Lt. Bowden Smith, R.N., b Davies	1
E. Mast, l.b.w., b Davies	0
C. M. G. Burnie, c and b Simonds	39
H. Hancock, c Izat, b Davies	46
J. A. Lawson, not out	45
P. A. Cox, c K. G. Campbell, b Simonds	10
Extras	4

Total ..... 233

##### BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Overs.	Maid.	Buns.	Wides.	N.B.	Wickets.
A. R. Izat	8	1	37	2	—	1
H. S. Langhorne	19.1	3	70	—	—	3
Davies	17	4	74	—	—	4
A. T. Buttenshaw	2	0	13	—	—	0
K. G. Campbell	9	1	18	—	—	0
C. Simonds	4.3	0	17	—	—	2

#### THE HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

##### PEARSON CUP AND SPOONS.

Seventeen members took part in this competition on Saturday last. The Cup was won by Pvte. Thornton, King's Own, with a net score of 93. Following are the scores handed in:

	200	50	600	H. cap.	Total
*Mr. Read	31	28	33	6	98
*Mr. Stackwood	30	30	26	12	98
*Pte. Thornton, K.O.R.	32	32	29	2	95
*Corpl. Hills, R.E.	28	34	27	4	93
Mr. Coles	32	33	24	—	89
Mr. A. Watson	31	31	26	—	88
Corpl. Jenner, R.E.	27	28	25	6	86
Corpl. Leadingham, R.E.	28	25	27	3	83
Mr. J. Marshall	30	30	19	—	79
Mr. Diggins	29	16	18	14	77
Mr. Beck	28	22	2	6	76
Capt. Swan	26	17	18	12	73
C. S. M. Wallace, R.E.	27	26	17	2	72

\* Winners of Spoons.

#### FOOTBALL.

The following is the record in the six-a-side competition to Saturday, the 22nd October:

	Goals	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	for	against	Pts.
Moherley	2	2	0	0	4	0	4	4
Noble	2	2	0	0	5	1	4	4
Mackay	2	1	1	0	3	1	3	3
Lethbridge	2	1	1	0	4	3	2	2
Looker	2	0	2	0	1	6	0	0
Davies	2	0	2	0	0	6	0	0

Mr. Mackay has kindly offered to give souvenirs to the winning six.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

## THE INTRIGUES ON THE MAINLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR.—I observe that shortly after the publication in your paper of a communicated article giving particulars of the duplicity of the Chinese officials in regard to the cession of territory on the adjacent mainland it is discovered that the Triad and other societies are calling in their members with a view to a rising in that district; then that discovery is followed by the discovery by the principal provincial officers of the fact that there are preparations on a large scale for a rising against the Chinese Government and that the enlistment of men was going on merrily, the bonus first paid for rebel recruits being now found unnecessary on account of the numbers presenting themselves for enrolment. Are not these the usual tactics of Chinese officials when discovered in rascality? Perhaps it is merely a coincidence. Possibly their dupes are turning on them.

ALERT.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1898.

## THE MANCHUS ON THEIR LAST LEGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR.—Very few foreigners seem to have grasped the important fact that we, in China, are on the verge of a great struggle between the two strongest factions in the country. Two-thirds, or more, of the Chinese officials are drawn from the two provinces Hunan and Nganhui, and there is intense rivalry between those of each of these provinces. The Hunanese have of late espoused the reform movement, although only recently bitterly opposed to it. The Nganhui party, under the lead of Li Hung-chang, have got, temporarily, the ascendancy through assisting the Empress Dowager in getting rid of the Emperor, Kwang-Su; and they are now availing themselves fully of it by wiping out all their enemies as opportunity offers, the principal leaders of the Reform Party receiving their chief attention at present; they are emboldened in their course of wholesale extermination by feeling that they have Russia at their back.

The Hunanese, however, are made of stuff which will not quietly submit to be entirely supplanted and they will have none of Russia's blandishments, being intent on preserving China for the Chinese. They are quietly preparing to weld together the rebel bands operating in the provinces of Szechuen, Kwangsi, Kwangtung, Kweichow, Fokien, and elsewhere under the one banner and they will openly defy the usurping Empress and her Nganhui following. They have the sympathies of Japan and the aid of Reformers all over China.

It will be interesting to note what course the British Government will take when the struggle begins in earnest. One thing is certain, viz., the capital of China must be removed from Peking to the Yangtze Valley if China is not to come completely under the sway of Russia or else to be kept in a turmoil of intrigue.

OLD CHINA HAND.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1898.

## KANG YU-WEI AND HIS CHARACTERISTICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR.—In connection with the crisis, the following facts concerning Hong Yau-wei will be of interest to your numerous readers:—

## CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MAN.

He is a man of rare intelligence, and is blessed with a highly retentive memory.

He is a bright Chinese scholar. He cannot read, write, or speak English.

He is a ravenous devourer of translated works and papers.

He is an admirable compiler and essayist.

He has never confessed his indebtedness to foreign or Chinese authors and translators, and has never quoted in any of his numerous

memorials and literary works the source of his pilfered information.

He is vain, egotistic, conceited, and selfish.

He thinks nothing of making sarcastic and insulting remarks about Westernized Chinese, English scholars, compradores, &c., in his speeches and writings.

He envies the progressive aims and learning of English-speaking Chinese, whom he regards with a selfish eye, he being the leader of a party of Chinese scholars.

He is too biased and conceited to associate with Westernized Chinese, and if he does associate with them it is merely for self-improvement.

He is lacking in the skill, deliberation, and shrewdness of the diplomat and statesman.

## WHY HE IS DISLIKED BY PROGRESSIVE CHINESE SCHOLARS.

1.—Because he is egotistic, biased, vain, conceited, and selfish.

2.—Because he tries to "ape" Confucius and his disciples.

3.—Because he believes that he and his pupils are the equals if not the superiors of Confucius and his immortal disciples.

4.—Because it is a shame for a man of his superficial attainments and reputation to attempt to rival the great and good Confucius.

5.—Because he permits his pupils to style him "The young Confucius," i.e. the "Modern Sage."

Of course his claim to such a title is most absurd and ridiculous. The Chinese nickname him "Din Hong," i.e., "The Mad Hong."

## WHY HE IS DISLIKED BY WESTERNIZED CHINESE.

1.—Because he is egotistic, biased, vain, conceited, and selfish.

2.—Because he has formed a party of Chinese scholars, who, by the example he has set, are full of conceit and selfishness, which is detrimental to reform.

3.—Because he and his pupils pilfer the information contained in translated works without acknowledging their indebtedness to the author and translators.

4.—Because he and his senior pupils have continuously made sarcastic and insulting remarks about the learning, &c., of Westernized Chinese, English scholars, compradores, &c., in their contributions to their party papers and magazines in Shanghai and Peking.

Where did Hong Yau-wei obtain his store of information from, I wonder? Didn't Foreigners and the Westernized Chinese place all the information in his hands in the shape of translated books, &c.? In fact they have taught him the progress of the world. Hong Yau-wei never dreamt in the days of his prosperity that he would one day fall flop from the top of the ladder which he had so daringly and rapidly climbed. He has fallen, but little do the Chinese sympathise with him. Strange to say, but chagrining to Hong Yau-wei, who should befriend him in the days of his adversity but a Hongkong compradore, one of those whom he, in concealed ignorance, thought fit to regard as unworthy of his exalted estimation.—Yours truly,

THE MODERN TRUTH-FINDER.

Canton, 21st October, 1898.

## GREAT FIRE AT SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, 24th October.

Between half past four and five o'clock this morning the alarm called the firemen out to No. 4 district. The scene of the fire was in the populous neighbourhood where Canton, Chekiang, and Hooper Roads meet each other and when the firemen reached the scene of the outbreak the flames had a firm hold upon all four corners. An immense area was simply one mass of seething flames, which surrounded fire hydrants, gas lamps, and everything else, over a space of 16 or 18 mow, while the houses at the four corners were long beyond all hopes of saving. We are credibly informed that the fire broke out at about 3.45, at which hour the Chinese began removing their goods and chattels and no one thought of giving the alarm, whilst no police constable appeared upon the scene till the flames were made out through the heavy morning fog, by the drowsy watchman at the Central Fire Tower, just about 4.38 a.m. To this delay in giving the alarm the

immense amount of damage must be largely ascribed, and the matter ought to be investigated.

When the firemen arrived it was at once apparent that their only work was to prevent the flames from spreading, the houses already in the grasp of the flames being long beyond all hope. All the available hose was laid on, but as the hydrants were all hot and the ground between the lines of burning houses at a tremendous temperature this was not an easy matter. Several lengths of hose burst with the heat and two of the firemen got rather badly hurt at the start, Mr. Everall's face being severely burnt, while a red hot nail attached to a burning beam penetrated Mr. Algar's hand. So intense was the heat that two other firemen had to be carried away in a fainting condition, and it was only with great difficulty that the firemen could get within fighting range of the fire at all. Houses and walls were toppling down in all directions and altogether the scene was a lively and terrible one for a couple of hours. But gradually the men mastered the fire-fight and steadily encompassed his attempts to break through their lines, as it was not till after three hours' arduous work that a visible impression could be seen and then only when about 150 houses or upward had been laid in ruins. Even now the Chinese assistants of the firemen are hard at work with half a dozen lines of hose steadily playing upon the debris. About 150 houses with Municipal numbers have

been completely destroyed, with numberless smaller nooks and crannies wherein the natives pack like sardines. All sorts and conditions of dwellings and shops are involved in the common ruin, which cannot involve a loss to the unfortunate people of much less than Tls. 200,000 though a little over one fifth part of this is insured.

The largest blocks destroyed belonged to Messrs. Iveson & Co., who are insured with the Royal for about Tls. 24,000. Another block, belonging to a Chinawoman, is registered in the name of Dickswell and is insured for Tls. 2,000, but as there were over 50 houses on her lot that sum only represents a tithe of her loss.

The insurance losses are not yet quite made up, but the China Fire has Tls. 7,000 and the South British Tls. 2,000. It is estimated that over 1,000 persons are rendered homeless by the conflagration, the origin of which is, as usual, unknown, except that it is supposed to have broken out in a tobacco or cigarette shop at the corner of Canton and Hooper Roads.—

## PENNY POST.

The following despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Officer Administering the Government, dated from Downing Street, 30th August, 1898, is published in the Straits Settlements Government Gazette.—

Sir.—I have the honour to inform you that, in accordance with Resolutions adopted at the recent Conference on postage within the British Empire, Her Majesty's Government, and the Government of Canada, have agreed to reduce the letter postage rate between such parts of the Empire as agree to accept the reduction to 1d. per ½ oz. The representatives at the Conference of the Cape, Natal, and Newfoundland also agreed to the reduction, but the formal adhesion of their Governments has not yet been received.

2.—I have agreed to the adoption of this rate on behalf of the following Colonies:—Hongkong, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Seychelles, the Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast Colony, Lagos, Gibraltar, St. Helena, Fiji, The Falkland Islands, Turks Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, The Windward Islands, viz.—Grenada, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent, The Leeward Islands, (which comprise Antigua, St. Christopher and Nevis, Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands). And I have also agreed on behalf of Cyprus.

3.—It is proposed that the new rate shall be introduced on Christmas Day next, and I request that you will take the necessary measures for adopting it as from that date, and inform me as soon as possible when this has been done:

a.—Between the Colony under your administration and the United Kingdom.

b.—Between the Colony under your administration and the rest of the Colonies mentioned above; and also

c.—Between the Colony under your adminis-

tration and such other Colonies and Possessions, including the Cape, Natal, and Newfoundland, as may agree to the 1d. rate, as to which I will cause you to be furnished with further information at a later date.

4.—I have also agreed, on behalf of the above-mentioned Crown Colonies, to the introduction of a triple scale of parcel postage for parcels exchanged between the Colonies and the United Kingdom which was proposed by the Postmaster-General at the Conference, viz:—A parcel weighing not over 3 lbs. 1/-; over 3 but not over 7 lbs. 2/-; over 7 but not over 11 lbs. 3/- I am also recommending the adoption of the reduced postage rate for letters, and of the new triple scale of parcel postage to those Colonies in which, though not possessing responsible Government, the legislation is not controlled by the Crown.

#### THE PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The N. C. Daily News publishes a Peking telegram of the 13th October stating that the direction and construction of the Lu-Han Railway is ordered to be under the joint control of Yu Lu, Viceroy of Chihli, and Chang Chih-tung, Viceroy of the Hukuang provinces. This decree of the Empress-Dowager, our contemporary says, shows that she has not dared, after all, to touch H.E. Chang Chih-tung in spite of H.E.'s well-known liberal views and favour shown to several prominent members of the Reform Party.

#### THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

It appears, according to the *Sinwenpao*, that the survey of the proposed railway between Canton and Hankow will soon be commenced, as arrangements have already been made for the work by the Chinese officials, who are now only waiting for the arrival of the American engineers recommended for the purpose by H.E. Wu Ting-fang, Chinese Minister at Washington. A telegram, it is asserted, was sent the other day to Washington hastening the departure of the engineers from the U.S.—N. C. Daily News.

#### THE NEWCHWANG RAILWAY.

##### SIGNING OF THE CONTRACT.

The following telegram dated Peking, 11th October, is translated by the *Kobe Chronicle* from a Japanese paper:

The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has signed the contract with the Chinese Government in regard to the loan for the Newchwang Railway. The amount to be advanced is £2,300,000. The Bank has obtained as security for the loan the railway between Shihhaikwan and Peking and the privilege of working mines in the vicinity of the railway north of the Great Wall, in addition to a Government guarantee. The railway will be worked under the joint supervision of Englishmen and Chinese, and will be completed in three years.

#### THE BERESFORD MISSION.

##### RESOLUTIONS FROM SINGAPORE.

The Committee of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce have forwarded the subjoined resolutions to Lord Charles Beresford:—

"The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, on behalf of all members of the Chamber, desire to record a cordial vote of thanks to the Right Honourable Lord Charles Beresford, M.P., for his address at the public meeting held on Saturday, the 4th September, explaining his views on the question of opening up trade in China."

"With regard to the special points brought forward by his Lordship in his speech, the Committee feel they are such as affect more particularly trading interests in China, and that it would be courteous, on their part, if they refrained for formulating their own views until an expression of opinion has been given by the Chambers of Commerce in Hongkong and in Shanghai."

"As to the suggestion of a Commercial Alliance, the Chamber would add that any strong international combination at the present time having for its object the opening up of China, without preference being given to any Power,

cannot in their opinion fail to benefit British Trade in the Far East."

#### THE SITUATION AT PEKING.

The following telegrams are translated by the *Kobe Chronicle* from Japanese vernacular papers:—

Peking, 14th October.  
The Tsungli Yamen sent Shokai to the various Legations representing the foreigners recently assaulted in order to tender an apology, but the Ministers have expressed strong resentment that the Chinese Government should have sent a subordinate official on such a mission. In consequence of the Ministers' protests, Prince Ching made a visit to the various Legations yesterday and conveyed an apology from the Government.

Peking, 15th October.  
A rumour is freely circulated that the Empress Dowager is resolved to depose the Emperor. Prince Li is said to have remonstrated against the proposal, but without effect, and it may be put into force any day. The rumour, however, lacks confirmation.

Tokyo, 15th October.  
A Peking despatch of the 14th inst. received in Tokyo states that the interests of the Powers in Peking being contradictory no conference has yet been held. The political barometer has fallen very low, and a storm threatens at any moment, but everything is quiet at present. In most cases the troops landed will not be withdrawn without something being conceded, and from the preparations being made by each Power, it would seem that it is the intention to retain the guards for a long time.

A later telegram states that the Foreign Ministers are busily exchanging visits, with each other, and it would seem that a conference is being arranged.

The Chinese Government is at a loss as to what to do to suppress the insurrections and has ordered the Viceroys of various provinces to appear in Peking. It is doubtful, however, if Chang Chih-tung will obey the summons.

##### THE AIMS OF THE POWERS IN CHINA.

A telegram which purports to have come from Peking is published in the Tokyo papers, and gives the following succinct account of the "wants" of the various Powers now competing in China:—

Great Britain is not content with obtaining a contract for the construction of railways between Peking and Chinkiang and other places in the same direction. She desires further concessions, hoping to practically occupy the Yangtze valley and to secure sovereign rights over Kowloon. The other Powers have obtained very liberal concessions in China compared with those secured by Great Britain, and this fact excited much discontent in England and stirred the Government to more resolute action.

Germany desires to extend the limits of the territory in occupation at Kiaochau and obtain entire sovereignty over it. She has, it is true, obtained prior rights of railway construction in Shantung, but desires further concessions.

Russia has an ambition to extend her rule over the whole of North China. As a first step, she desires to obtain prior rights of constructing railways that will form a network in full communication with the Siberian system. Russia also desires to establish full sovereignty over Talienshan and Port Arthur, now held on lease from China.

France, having abandoned for the present any designs in Hainan, desires to obtain concessions in Kwangsi.

Italy had no special necessity to send Legation guards to Peking, but nevertheless followed the example of the other Powers. She desires to obtain rights of working certain iron and coal mines north of the Yellow River, constructing railways, and securing rights of navigation.

It is stated from Peking that when Sir Chang Yin-huan, the ex-Vice-President of the Board of Revenue, started for his long journey to Kashgaria the other day, the only persons who went to see him off at the West gate were his foreign friends from the various legations, but that of the thousand and one men who had been his colleagues and dependants not a single soul was visible in the vicinity on that day.—N. C. Daily News.

#### THE ILLNESS OF THE EMPEROR.

Shanghai, 20th October.  
It was known privately in Shanghai on Tuesday that the Doctor of the French Legation had been admitted with the First Interpreter, M. de Vissière, to see the Emperor, and yesterday the *Echo de Chine* issued as an "Extra" the following telegram, dated Peking, 18th of October:—

"As soon as official news about the illness of the Emperor was known and an appeal made to every physician in the Empire, the Minister for France offered the services of Doctor Dethève, medical attaché to the Legation. The proposition was accepted and after a report from the Throne Doctor Dethève was called yesterday by the Emperor and he proceeded immediately to the Palace, accompanied by the first interpreter of the Legation, Mr. Vissière."

"The consultation took place in the presence of the Empress Dowager."

"The news of this important proceeding has caused a profound impression in Peking."

As Mr. de Vissière is well acquainted with the appearance of the Emperor there can have been no imposition, but opinions will differ as to the object of the Empress Dowager in allowing her Imperial nephew to be seen by a foreign doctor.—N. C. Daily News.

#### REPORTED ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF THE EMPEROR.

It is stated from Peking that His Majesty Kuang Hsü contrived not many days ago to escape from his prison in the island at the Southern Lakes, Echo Park, where he had been confined by the Empress-Dowager since the *coup d'état*. But when his Majesty got to the Park gates, the Imperial guards, all creatures of the Empress-Dowager, shut the great gates in his Majesty's face. A crowd of eunuchs who dared not offer the Imperial person any violence or attempt to use force in preventing his Majesty walking to the Park gates, however, followed him in a body and upon the gates being closed they all knelt in front of the Emperor beseeching his Majesty with tears to have mercy on them and not attempt to escape, for it would mean the death of all of them as well as of the guardsmen at the gates were he to do so. The guardsmen also *kowtowed* and joined in the general prayer while on the other hand they sent one of their number to apprise the Empress-Dowager at Peking of the matter. The Emperor finally took pity on his suppliant subjects and quietly returned to his prison.—N. C. Daily News.

#### THE IMPERIAL ACTORS AND THE EMPEROR'S FOREIGN CLOTHES.

Some surprise was felt among theatre-goers in Peking, writes our native correspondent, during the recent *coup d'état*, at the sudden disappearance of several well-known and famous actors who frequently played before the Emperor in the Palace Theatre. It has now become known that the head of the troupe, under directions from one of the Emperor's confidential eunuchs, smuggled in the palace, one day, a suit of European clothing, hat, boots, etc., for the Emperor's use. These clothes were discovered by the Empress Dowager and enquiries were set on foot as to how they had got into the "Forbidden Precincts." The actors heard of this and so cleared out of the capital at once.—N. C. Daily News.

#### THE MEN THE EMPRESS-DOWAGER TRUSTS.

According to a Peking official of high rank, now on his way to his home in the South, the men in whom the Empress Dowager has the most trust at the present moment are Jung Lu and Kang Yi, ex-Governor of Kuangtung, and now President of the Board of War. The latter has been most energetic in trying to stamp out reform, while the former has, so far, always counselled moderation. Jung Lu, however, is the most dreaded man in Peking to-day, as well as the most powerful. Chung Li, President of the Board of Punishments and Commandant of the Peking Gendarmerie, is also a

strong reactionist and much trusted by the Empress Dowager. This man and Kang Yi were two of the most energetic in seeking for the Reformers during the *coup d'état*, and personally conducted the search for them, having extended their investigations even to Tientsin.—*N. C. Daily News*.

### JUNG LU AND THE PEKING GARRISON.

News has reached us from reliable sources at Peking that the Grand Secretary and Generalissimo Jung Lu has, with the consent of the Empress-Dowager, ordered 10,000 men into Peking, drawn from the two army corps of Yuan Shih-kai and Nieh Sze-cheng, who are supposed to command the best-drilled troops in the Peiyang. These 10,000 men are to form Jung Lu's personal guards and special instructions were sent to Yuan and Nieh to pick out the best men under them who must be prepared to obey orders arising from any emergency. With the recent disposition of the troops in Chihli and Newchwang, and the present movement of such a large body of men into Peking, where there are already 50,000 men composing the Peking Field Force, Imperial guards, Banner Corps, and Chinese Green Banner regiments, the general opinion of the Chinese in the North and also in the Yangtze Valley is that they denote antiforeign aims, which have raised high the expectations of the reactionists and enemies of reform. Another opinion of Chinese who are friends of reform is that the bringing in of these 10,000 men is meant to show the masses that a counter-check is intended to the entrance of the Legation guards, and that the Empress-Dowager and Jung Lu are prepared to assist the Peking rowdies and riff-raff if any serious trouble arises between them and the Legation guards.—*N. C. Daily News*.

### THE CHINESE IN JAPAN.

According to the native papers his Majesty the Mikado of Japan has recently issued a decree that in view of the close friendship between Japan and China, all Chinese in Japan are to be treated on the same footing as other nationalities, with the right of residence in the interior. This step will sweep away any soreness still left in the minds of the higher and middle classes of China against Japan, arising from the late war between the two Empires.—*N. C. Daily News*.

### THE SZECHUAN BRIGANDS.

A Chungking telegram of the 22nd October to the *N. C. Daily News* reads as follows:—

The rebels under Yu Man-tze are still most active and have assembled in great numbers in the districts of Pishan and Yungchuan. They have destroyed over 150 *li* of telegraph poles and are exceedingly threatening in their movements. The high authorities at Chengtu seem uncertain whether to bribe the rebels to keep quiet or try at once to crush the rebellion.

### THE YELLOW RIVER.

A Peking telegram of the 20th October to the *N. C. Daily News* gives the following Imperial decree:—

I, the Empress-Dowager Tze-hsi-tuan-yu, etc., etc., desire to express my anxiety and pity for the sufferings of our poor subjects who have been thrown into great distress by the recent floods of the Yellow River, in spite of the repeated attempts at strengthening the embankments annually. I cannot stand by and merely look upon all these disasters which overwhelm our subjects without trying to do something to prevent a recurrence of these fearful inundations caused by the breaches in the embankments, and I therefore command that the high authorities in the provinces seek for some persons expert in the important subject of river conservation whose hands are clean and who have shown ability in their duties, for recommendation to the Throne and appointment for the work in hand. As this will concern the protection and welfare of the people I trust that all our officials will recognise the gravity of the situation and assist me in procuring the right persons for such a work of importance. Let this be published far and wide to all concerned.

### AN OPEN LETTER FROM KANG YU-WEI.

#### RESPECTED SENIORS,

The overpowering calamity which fell from Heaven on the fatal 5th day of the 8th moon (20th September) bringing such unexpected and fearful changes over the Empire by the usurpation of the Imperial power by the antitype of those vile and licentious ancient Empresses Lü and Wu, followed by the deposition and imprisonment of our true Sovereign, causing thereby Heaven and Earth to change places and obliterating the lights of the Sun and Moon from his Majesty's loyal subjects have, I know, filled with universal indignation the hearts of the people.

Our youthful Emperor's intelligence and enthusiasm made him bend his energies to inaugurate new measures of reform for the country to be put into practice in due time one after the other, and all who owed his Majesty loyalty and allegiance learning this raised our hands to our heads with pleasure and danced for joy. The False One [or Usurper] attempted to introduce avarice and licentiousness into the Palace in order to tempt our Sovereign to destruction; but his Majesty spurned them with scorn and these evils were unable to defile the Palace atmosphere. Then one or two traitors of the conservative element, finding their objects prevented, threw themselves prostrate around the Usurper and besought her to resume the reins of power. (Note: Owing to the cashiering of Huai Ta-pu, President of the Board of Rites, and his colleagues, Huai and Jung Lu were at the bottom of the whole plot.) The False One then contrary to all rights of Heaven and Earth seized the reins of power and issued a forged edict calling for physicians for his Majesty, thereby overshadowing that the Emperor would be poisoned. To-day, therefore, we know not whether his Majesty be alive or dead. This indeed is that which makes the gods and men indignant and feel that Heaven and Earth will never pardon nor allow such to triumph long.

This Usurper when she came into power in former years poisoned the Eastern Empress, Consort of Hsien Feng. She murdered with poisoned wine the Empress of Tung Chih, and by her acts made the late Emperor Hsien Feng die of spleen and indignation. And now she has dared to depose and imprison our true Sovereign. Her crime is great and extreme in its wickedness. There has never been a worse deed. Although the writer, your humble servant, and Lin, Yang, Tan, and Liu [four of the six martyrs] all received his Majesty's commands in his last extremity, we alas! have not the power and strength of Hsu Chin-yi [who restored Emperor Tsung-Chung to the Throne after deposing the Empress Wu Tsêh-tien of the T'ang dynasty] but can only emulate the example of Shên Pao-su in weeping. [This was a minister of Ts'u, (Hunan), who over 2,000 years ago went weeping to beseech the powerful King of Chin, (Shensi), to avenge the deposition of his Master the King of Ts'u and by his importunity succeeded in doing so.]

I, therefore, now send you copies of his Majesty's two secret edicts to me and crave your assistance in publishing them to the whole world either in the Chinese or Foreign newspapers. This will, I earnestly trust, bring strong arms to our sovereign's rescue. His Majesty has always accepted the fiat of his ancestors in recognising the mother who bore him as his own mother, and not an Imperial concubine as his mother. The False One in relation to the Emperor Tung Chih was the latter's mother, but as regards his Majesty Kuang Hsu, our sovereign, she is but a former Emperor's concubine-relict [Hsien Feng's]. According to the tenets of the *Spring and Autumn Records* (written by Confucius) Queen Wen Chiang, although the mother of King Chuang of Lu, yet her licentious conduct did not save her from being imprisoned by her own son, much more in the present case then should punishment be administered to one who was but merely a Palace concubine. What right had this woman to depose our bright and sagacious Emperor? If this could be clearly set forth in the Chinese and Foreign newspapers and be published to the world I verily believe that from Peking to Yunnan and the sixteen ancient divisions of China some hero must surely arise

to avenge our Sovereign. With my humble compliments.

KANG YU-WEI.

#### THE SECRET DECREES.

Appended are the copies of his Majesty's secret edicts to me. The first one, dated the 1st day of the 8th moon (16th September), was handed to the Grand Council Secretary Yang Jui [executed 28th September] for transmission to me and runs as follows:—

"We know that the Empire is in very troublous times. Unless we adopt Western methods it is impossible to save our Empire; unless we remove the old-fashioned Conservative Ministers and put in their stead young and intelligent men possessed of a knowledge of Western affairs, it is impossible to carry out the reforms we had intended. But the Empress-Dowager does not agree with me; we have repeatedly advised Her Majesty, but she becomes more and more enraged. We are now afraid that we will not be able to protect our Throne. You are hereby commanded to consult with Yang Jui, Lin Kuang-tu, Tan Tze-tung, Lin Hsio and all who hold similar principles and see what assistance you can give to save us. We are very anxious and distressed and are anxiously waiting for your assistance."

The second edict received by me was on the following day (2nd day 8th moon, 17th September) and was delivered to me through Lin Hsio (also executed 28th September) and ran as follows:—

"We have commanded you to superintend the establishment of the Official Organ. It is strongly against our wish. We have very great sorrow in our heart, which cannot be described with pen and ink. You must proceed at once abroad and devise means to save us without a moment's delay. We are deeply affected with your loyalty and faithfulness. Please take great care of yourself in health and body. We earnestly trust that before long you will be able to assist us again in reorganising our Empire, and to put everything upon a proper basis. This is our earnest desire."

The above was sent to several native papers here, but it seems that the *Sinwenpao* was the only Chinese newspaper that ventured to publish Kang Yu-wei's letter and accompanying edicts of the Emperor, which is certainly a credit to that journal.—*N. C. Daily News*.

### INTERVIEW WITH A PROGRESSIVE CHINAMAN.

#### REMARKABLE MOVEMENT IN YOKOHAMA.

A good many people in Yokohama, seeing the lanterns and Dragon flags so plentifully displayed in Chinatown, have been asking "What is it all about?" A Chinese holiday in October is quite an innovation; Confucius' "birthday" has come and gone for many years without much public notice being taken of the fact; and foreigners are naturally a little puzzled by this sudden impulse on the part of the Chinese to celebrate the advent into the world of the great philosopher. With a view to elucidating the point a representative of this journal made his way yesterday into Chinatown, and threaded the mazes of that queer-smelling and mysterious quarter until he reached the Tai-Tung School, where he reckoned on finding some educated and good-natured Chinese who could explain the whole thing to him. In this aim he was successful. While he was endeavouring, in the very vilest Japanese, to explain his mission to a portly Celestial to whom he first addressed himself, another Chinese gentleman came forward, and politely asked if he could be of service. Our representative briefly explained in English what he wanted.

"Well, you see," answered the Chinese, "we are celebrating the birthday of Confucius. According to our ancient history he was born 2,449 years ago."

"But this is the first time, I believe, that you have had any celebration of the sort in Yokohama?"

"Yes, and it is the first general celebration in China for a very long time. It has a political significance, and is associated with the new Reform Party, of whom I am one."

"You mean the party of Kang Yu-wei?"

"Yes, I know Kang Yu-wei personally. The Reform Party is much more influential in China than Europeans are apt to think. And

you are quite mistaken, too in the view that there is no such thing as patriotism in China. There are many patriots, men who see that reform is vitally necessary, and who do not mind risking all for the good of their country."

"But they are crushed for the time being, are they not?"

"Yes, but only for a time. They are bound to win in the long run: they must either do that or the other Powers—like Russia—will force themselves in. The Manchus cannot stand. As for us, we are a very large and influential party, and, as I say, there are many patriots among us. Some of us may lose our heads, but what of that?—those who follow will win."

"But in what sense has this celebration a political significance?"

"Well, you see, the Reform Party in China and nearly all the intelligent and enlightened men of the century, are followers of Confucius. He is the great philosopher of the Chinese. He formed Chinese ideas, gave us letters, and founded a philosophy which even now we find, as we think, the best in the world. For a long time past he has been neglected. No feasts have been held in his honour, and the great mass of the Chinese have fallen into worship of idols and other barbarous kinds of religions. We, the Reformists, are reviving the cult of Confucius. The majority of us do not believe in supernatural religion; we are what you call free-thinkers, and are more concerned in making this world better than in thinking of the affairs of another. Confucianism has no hold on the Manchus, who have many different kinds of religions, and generally regard Confucianism with distrust and dislike."

"Then this is a Chinese celebration purely?"

"Yes, there are a number of Manchus in Yokohama belonging to the Russo-Chinese Bank, and they hold themselves altogether aloof. They have nothing to do with us."

"How do you Reformists view the Manchu dynasty, since there is such a wide distinction between your objects and those of the Manchu?"

"Well, the Emperor, though he was a Manchu, was also a reformer, a friend to our party. What will happen now I cannot say. But I do not think that the party at present in power will be able to stop the march of progress."

"What is your Party programme?"

"In the first place—and this is most important—we wish to put a stop to the system of giving all administrative posts to *literati*. That is a most important reform, and must be carried into effect before anything can be done. Then we wish to establish newspapers all over China. We regard them as the only means of instructing the people and giving them an interest in the affairs of state. That is the secret of what you call Chinese apathy. There are plenty, as I said before, of patriotic men in China—men who are willing to risk all for their principles—but the mass of the people know nothing of politics; they are ignorant of everything that is going on outside their own village, and consequently it is difficult to awaken in them any sense of national questions. Then, of course, we are pledged to advocating the abolition of foot-binding for women and things of that kind. We are opposed to opium smoking also, which we consider a fearful evil, and one of the greatest bars to progress."

Our representative delicately hinted that the teaching of Confucius, however valuable, might be as little fitted to form the gospel of a modern reform party as Plato's "Republic" would be to become the text-book of political economy for present-day Europe.

But the Chinese gentleman would not have it; Confucius was great, and Confucius only was great, in his opinion. He claimed that the Sage's doctrines formed the system of morals and philosophy most suited to the Chinese character, and he hinted that modern Europe had no more practical or common-sense belief. He seemed anxious to make it quite clear that Confucianism involved no superstition, though it was not inconsistent with the profession of religion.

"Of course we do not worship that," he said, pointing to the shrine of the God of War in the Guildhall. "Some women do, and some ignorant men, but not educated Confucianists."

"The Japanese are with you to some extent in this celebration, are they not?" asked our representative.

"Yes, we have had much help from them. The Japanese are in sympathy with us as reformers, for we are trying to do in China what they have done in Japan. Many of the higher and more intelligent classes in Japan are Confucianists, and we have had much help from them in money and other ways. A good part of the 3,000 yen for this celebration in Yokohama has been subscribed by Japanese, and we are expecting many Japanese visitors from Tokyo and Yokohama."

A casual remark as to Li Hung-chang and his party provoked the placid Chinaman from his ordinarily gentle tone of voice.

"Li Hung-chang," he said, "is a very bad man. If I were near him I should want to put some dynamite under him. He is hopelessly behind the times. Look at the questions he put to Marquis Ito, according to the interview in the papers. They show what little conception he has of the state of things in Japan, or indeed, anywhere but in Peking. It is a bad thing for China that he is in power again."

He expressed great satisfaction at the action of England with regard to securing the safety of Kang Yu-wei, and this led to a remark as to the kidnapping of Sun Yat-sen by the Chinese Legation officers in London two or three years ago.

"Sun Yat-sen," he said, "had nothing to do with us. We do not know anything about him. I believe, however, he is in Yokohama now."

"You speak English well," remarked the reporter, who had been fairly astounded to hear such easy flowing periods in his own language from a gentleman wearing a queue.

"No, not at all well," was the modest reply, "but I ought to know something of it. I studied at the Victoria College in Hongkong, and I passed the Senior Oxford Local Examination there."—*Japan Mail*.

#### THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF TEN.

The following is the list of the proposed "Council of Ten" who were to have assembled daily in the Maoching Throne-hall to advise the Emperor on reform measures, as given by the *Sinwénpao*. The words in brackets are ours:—(1) Li Tuan-fen (President of the Board of Rites, to be President of the Council); (2) Hsu Chih-ching (Senior Reader of the Hanlin Academy and at the time of his disgrace acting Vice-President of the Board of Rites); (3) Kang Yu-wei (Junior Secretary of the Board of Works and a Secretary of the Tsungli Yamen); (4) Yang Shen-hsiu (Censor of the Kiangnan Circuit); (5) Sung Peh-lu (Censor of the Shantung Circuit); (6) Hsu Jen-chu (Literary Chancellor of Hunan); (7) Chang Yuan-chi (Hanlin Compiler); (8) Liang Chi-chao (M. A., ex-Editor of *Chinese Progress*); (9) Kang Kuang-jen (M. A., and younger brother of Kang Yu-wei); and (10) Hsu Jen-ching (Hanlin Bachelor, son of Hsu Chih-ching and brother of Hsu Jen-chu).

With reference to the punishments meted out to the above-noted ten: (1) Li Tuan-fen was cashiered and banished to Kashgaria for ever; (2) Hsu Chih-ching, imprisoned in the dungeons of the Board of Punishments for life; (3) Kang Yu-wei, proscribed and ordered to be sliced to pieces at moment of capture; his family to suffer death, together with his uncles, aunts and cousins, and their ancestral graves to be razed; (4) Yang Shen-hsiu, one of the Martyred Six; (5) Sung Peh-lu, disappeared the day he was cashiered and dismissed for ever—23rd September—but who is reported to have been captured lately while travelling overland for the South; (6) Hsu Jen-chu, cashiered and dismissed for ever; (7) Chang Yuan-chi, a man of great wealth, also cashiered and dismissed for ever; (8) Liang Chi-chao, proscribed and now a refugee in Japan; (9) Kang Kuang-jen, one of the Martyred Six; and (10) Hsu Jen-ching, also cashiered and dismissed for ever.

The list of the Council of Ten sent us by our native correspondent is however slightly different and in the light of recent events and in view of the punishments meted out to the ten men mentioned below it appears to be more correct. For although the original list has been seized by the Empress Dowager and rigorously kept by her, the hatred with which she pursued her victims appears to show clearly whom she

credited with being members of the Council of Ten which was to depose her from power and strengthen the hands of the Emperor. We give below our correspondent's list:—(1) Li Tuan-fen; (2) Hsu Chih-ching; (3) Kang Yu-wei; (4) Yang Shen-hsiu; (5) Kang Kuang-jen; (6) Liang Chi-chao; (7) Tan Tze-tung; (8) Lin Hsio; (9) Yang Jui; and (10) Liu Kuang-ti. The last-named four were Metropolitan Officers of the 4th grade, equal in rank to a President or Director of one of the Minor Boards or Courts, and also Secretaries of the Grand Council. Of these ten men, Nos. 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, and 10 composed the Martyred Six executed on the 28th of September last. Of the remaining four (1) Li Tuan-fen, (2) Hsu Chih-ching, (3) Kang Yu-wei, and (6) Liang Chi-chao, we already know of the escape of Kang and Liang; but as for Li and Hsu, the first and second of the two lists given above, their place would also have been by the side of the martyred six on the fatal evening of the 28th ultimo, had they not been aged men, high in rank, and servants of the State for over twenty years. These considerations coupled with the remonstrances of Jung Lu and Prince Ching alone saved their lives, but only for them to suffer, the one banishment for life, and the other imprisonment for life in fact living deaths.—*N. C. Daily News*.

#### THE JAPANESE CONVENTIONAL TARIFFS AND CONSULAR CERTIFICATES.

An Imperial Ordinance No. 249 is published in the *Official Gazette* of the 11th October, announcing that the Imperial Ordinance No. 985, dated the 29th October, 1897, shall be put in force on and after the 1st January next. The Ordinance in question reads as follows:—

Art. I.—When the Conventional Tariffs come into force, goods imported into the Empire shall be accompanied by a certificate verifying the place of origin.

Art. II.—On the certificate of the place of origin shall be given the mark, number, and class, the number of packages, quantity or weight of the goods, the name of the place of manufacture or production, the port and date of shipment. The certificate must be endorsed by the Japanese Consul or Commercial Agent at the port of shipment (or, at ports where there is no consulate, by the Customs or other authorities concerned). The certificate shall be valid for one year from its date.

Art. III.—In cases where the goods are not accompanied by a certificate of the place of origin, or if the particulars in a certificate are incomplete or do not correspond with the goods themselves, or if the certificate is considered improper by the Customs authorities, the duty will be imposed on the goods according to the Japanese Statutory Tariff. If a proper certificate is produced within six months after the importation of the goods, the duty paid thereon shall be reduced to the rates of the Conventional Tariffs.

#### FORMOSAN DEVELOPMENT.

It is alleged that the Cabinet has decided to devote a sum of 60 million yen to the development of Formosa. The figures, as detailed by the *Kokumin Shimbun*, are these:—

To railway construction	30 millions
To harbour improvement at Kelung	10 "
To the purchase of lands	10 "
To public buildings	10 "

Total ..... 60 millions.

This money will be raised, we read, by issuing loan bonds. If that be so, the total issue of bonds during the next few years will be 260 millions, of which the greater part will doubtless be placed abroad. We admire the financial courage of the present Cabinet. Thirty-two millions are to be devoted to the extension of the telegraph service, and sixty millions to Formosan development, and there is to be no delay in carrying out the programme of railway construction and improvement in Japan proper. That is the way to make the country wealthy and prosperous. Japan's finances are thoroughly sound and her national liabilities are quite insignificant. Think of a country with forty millions of inhabitants with industries rapidly growing, with good

resources, with extremely light taxes, with an efficient navy and a powerful army, with three thousand miles of railway, with a mercantile marine of four hundred thousand tons, and with thirteen thousand miles of telegraphs.—think of such a country having only forty million pounds sterling of national debt. If Japanese statesmen are wise they will go right ahead, remembering that money spent on productive enterprises is not an addition to the country's debt but an investment tending to increase its wealth.—*Japan Mail*.

#### THE OWNERSHIP OF THE FORMOSA CABLE.

The *Osaka Mainichi* learns that negotiations are now in progress between the Japanese and Chinese Governments, concerning the question of the ownership of the submarine cable between Formosa and Foochow. Since the acquisition of Formosa, Japan has at her own cost repaired the cable when damaged, but at the present moment repairs on a large scale are necessary, and these will not be undertaken until the right of ownership is settled. The paper thinks that the negotiations will be brought to a satisfactory conclusion before the end of this month.

#### THE AMERICAN PACIFIC CABLE.

A good deal of attention is attracted by the enterprise of certain American capitalists who project the laying of a submarine cable from the United States to the Philippines. Their representative, Mr. Scrimser, is now in Japan, and has succeeded in enlisting a good deal of sympathy with his plan. Of course the Great Northern Company's contract is an obstacle, since it secures to the Company a monopoly of cable communication with the islands lying adjacent to the Pacific coast of America, among which the Philippines are explicitly enumerated. But the difficulty could be got over by making the cable terminate at the Carolines. The *Jiji Shimpō* and the *Mainichi* both contend that the Japanese Government should give to the new enterprise the support its projectors solicit—namely, a guarantee of a certain amount of business yearly, and in return should stipulate for the carrying of the cable via the Goto Islands.—*Japan Mail*.

#### JAPAN AS A MANUFACTURING COUNTRY.

In a speech delivered a few days ago by the former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Mr. Kaneko Kentarō, to the members of the Oriental Association (*Tohokyokai*), he insisted strongly on the expediency of adopting every possible means to promote industrial enterprise in this country. The history of the world shows, he said, that nations fall into three categories with respect to wealth. The poorest are those which, like India and Australia, export chiefly farm produce and raw materials. Next in the scale come countries which, like Germany, France, and America, work up their own products and export them in the manufactured state. And at the head of all stand countries which, like England, import raw materials from abroad and manufacture them. Japan has a fair prospect of attaining the second rank. She is beginning to produce at home fabrics hitherto imported, and to export in manufactured form materials hitherto exported raw. But a period of stagnation has overtaken her. It is well illustrated by the figures relating to the export of silk:

Year.	Total production of silk in catties.	Total export of silk in catties.
1892	6,850,000	5,400,000
1893	7,700,000	3,700,000
1894	8,180,000	5,480,000
1895	10,000,000	5,810,000
1896	9,000,000	3,917,000

A similar falling off is recorded in the case of textile fabrics, rugs, porcelain, and so forth, while, on the other hand, the imports from abroad have steadily increased in bulk. Mr. Kaneko repudiates any adherence to the old-fashioned doctrines of Adam Smith. He is not at all perturbed about "the balance of trade." But statistics have a lesson to tell, and wise people will not hesitate to learn it. Of course the causes of the present "set back" are not far to seek. There is, first, the great apprecia-

tion of prices that has taken place, since the war, in the market for raw materials and for labour; there is also the depressing effect produced by the bursting of a number of bubble companies—the outcome of conditions always arising after a victorious struggle with a foreign country—and in this category must also be placed the high rate of interest that has ruled. These are incidental factors of disturbance. Then follows the fundamentally disabling factor that the Japanese have been for centuries accustomed to carrying on all industries on a petty scale, as domestic industries in short, and that they have not yet developed the faculty for organizing their work so as to be able to meet a large demand and to turn out great quantities of goods uniform in quality and character. In the third place, there is the fact that almost all the country's available capital has been fixed and none remains floating. In the fourth, the difficulty presents itself that the goods manufactured depend upon their technical, artistic, or experimental features rather than upon their economical usefulness. Finally, the people are not familiar with the conditions existing abroad, and are therefore unable to adapt their work to foreign tastes and requirements. Such a state of affairs suggests considerable uneasiness on the verge of the era of mixed residence. What is to be the route leading to renewed vigour of development? Is it to be cheap foreign capital in Japanese hands alone? Or is it to be foreign capital with recourse to the co-operation of foreign expert knowledge and experience? Or is it to be foreign capital in foreign hands solely, the Japanese furnishing labour only? Mr. Kaneko dismisses the third plan with contempt and pins his faith on the second.—*Japan Mail*.

#### THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

##### PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

Tokyo, 10th October.

A Paris telegram under date of the 2nd inst., received in Tokyo (presumably by the Government) was in the following sense:—

All the terms of peace except those relating to the Philippines appear to have been settled without difficulty. The American members of the Conference are now waiting for the arrival of General Merritt before actually deciding the terms as regards the Philippines to be placed before the Conference. The opinion of the American members is divided, some holding that the retention of the whole of the Philippine group by the United States will be prejudicial to American principles and others that should the Philippines be returned to Spain, the result will be continual trouble in the Far East.

The French press opposes the retention of the Philippines by America.—*Kobe Chronicle*.

#### ALLEGED ATROCITIES OF THE PHILIPPINE INSURGENTS.

We have had placed at our disposal a copy of a telegram in Spanish, apparently intended for the Madrid press, in which allegations of cruelty are made against the Philippine troops recently operating in the north of Luzon. Our Manila correspondent mentioned in his letter of the 15th October that Leyba, who is well known in Hongkong, had been sent by Aguinaldo in charge of an expedition to attack the cities in the extreme north of Luzon, that he had brought the district completely under the control of the insurgents, and that in his report he mentioned the capture of 124 friars and lay brothers, many Spanish soldiers with their arms and property, and silver and valuables to the amount of \$800,000. It is in these operations that the atrocities are alleged to have been committed, but the allegations of course come from the Spanish side and are probably exaggerated. The telegram translated reads as follows:—

The news received of the Tagalo invasion of the towns of Capayán is horrible. Aparri and other places, in the absence of Spanish troops and relying upon the promise of the insurgent chiefs that the lives and property of persons of all classes would be respected, surrendered, and received them with music and the pealing of bells. They proved perfidious, however, stealing the money of the Spanish civil officials and military officers and the more loyal natives, and sacked the convents and churches. The

Bishop was slapped in the face, beaten, and subjected to the greatest insults, being despoiled even of his clerical robes. The friars were subjected to incredible ill-treatment, being beaten with sticks, kicked, hung up, and placed in the sun for several hours during the time of greatest heat. The natives were forbidden to render the Fathers any assistance or to salute them. Hungry and naked, the Indians and Chinese furtively supplied them with food and clothing. It is reported that two friars were savagely murdered. One sixty years of age was placed under a horse's saddle and jumped upon until blood poured from his mouth and nose. The other was obliged to put on a native rain coat and was carried in triumph for two hundred yards and then cudgelled to death amidst savage cries. The nuns of the girls' school were stripped of their habits and treated infamously, their cells profaned, and they themselves compelled to assist in profane functions.

The Tagalos say they will teach the Cagayanies to despise Spanish priests, the Bishop, friars, and all things ecclesiastic. Notices have been posted in all the towns proclaiming freedom of belief, civil burial and marriage, and prohibiting the taking of the sacrament, religious processions, and church observances. The parish books have been taken by the Katipunan. Most places are without priests.

The telegram then goes on to refer to the condition of the Spanish prisoners held by the insurgents elsewhere, representing it as deplorable.

*La Independencia* indignantly contradicts the reports as to the ill-treatment of Spanish prisoners by the Insurgents at Aparri. The prisoners are stated to be well fed and well lodged, and letters are said to have been received from the prisoners themselves in which they say that apart from their painful political situation they have nothing to complain of.

#### AFFAIRS IN SOUTH LUZON AND CEBU.

Captain Roope, late of the *Pechili*, who has just arrived in Shanghai from Southern Luzon, has kindly accorded a representative of the *Mercury* with an interview on affairs in that part of the Philippine archipelago.

The genial skipper has been for some time past trading in the southern provinces of Luzon, and on September 22nd he visited Cataguane, an island of considerable importance in the hemp trade. The Governor of the island was unaware that peace had been proclaimed; in fact, he had had no communication from the Central Government of the Philippines since April last. After the *Pechili* had taken in her cargo and was actually weighing her anchor to proceed to Cebu a boat was observed coming from the shore conveying one of the principal shippers who was frantically waving his hands for the steamer to stop. He was soon alongside and told the captain that very serious news had been received from the Governor of Albay to the effect that the whole of the southern ports of Luzon were in insurrection, and the rebels were on the way to take the towns. Would the captain go to Legaspi and rescue the women and children from being massacred? As a gallant sailor, Captain Roope at once consented specially when Legaspi was only fifty miles away, where he reached the same day and found the Spaniards there in a most panic-stricken state, the local garrison which consisted of native *carabineros* having all deserted and gone to meet the insurgents which were within two hours march of the town. So frightened were they, that men, women, and children—including the Governor and the officials—came on board without any baggage whatever, having left behind all their worldly goods to the tender mercies of the rebels. In fact it was a regular stampede out of Legaspi. It appears that previous to the arrival of the *Pechili* another steamer had left Legaspi full of refugees consisting mostly of friars from the interior who had a rough time in escaping from the rebels. On leaving Legaspi with her human freight, the *Pechili* sighted a steamer which had called at Tabaco and Sorsogon to pick up all the Spaniards there. Captain Roope arrived at Cebu on Sept. 23 and was the first to

bring news that the whole of the southern provinces of Luzon—the principal hemp districts—were in the hands of the insurgents.

"Oh," said Captain Rooth, "I had almost forgotten to mention an amusing little incident. On our way to Legaspi to succour the women and children there we met a small steamer, to which we signalled that we wished to communicate; and instead of answering our signal she showed us a clean pair of heels. We then chased her for half an hour with all the vigour of a privateer of yore, but seeing that there was nothing to be gained we gave the chase up and proceeded on our way. On arriving at Cebu our passengers, those whom we have saved from certain and cruel deaths, showed us the depths of their gratitude by refusing to pay their passage money, some alleging as a reason that they had not been fed at all! With so many refugees on board fresh provisions may possibly have run short, but there was no end of canned goods on board and we had actually been feeding them with all the delicacies of Crosse and Blackwell's factory.

"It should be said that the refusal to pay the passage money came mostly from the Spanish officials who were accustomed to prey upon the ignorant natives and get everything free. As misfortunes never come singly, we had to contend with another trouble for the Governor of Cebu peremptorily refused to allow us to land the refugees, fearing that it might stir up the natives if they came to know that Spaniards were flying from the southern provinces in face of the rebel advance. Eventually a small Spanish steamer came alongside and relieved us of our passengers, taking them on to Iloilo. We were afterwards informed that on reaching Iloilo the Governor there likewise refused to allow the refugees to land. Driven from pillar to post the refugees at length succeeded in reaching Manila, where American protection was extended to them. On our return to Cebu we found H. M. gunboat *Rattler* there, having been sent for by the British Consul as the rebels were threatening the town and the Britishers there were rather anxious for some protection from stray bullets! It seems that the presence of the gunboat has quieted things down a bit. During my stay there from Sept. 23 to 30, the Spanish officials seemed very uneasy and were preparing to send their families away owing to a telegram having been received from the Governor of Iloilo to send thence all the force Cebu could spare as 3,000 insurgents had landed on the coast with the object of taking Iloilo. It is needless to say that the Governor of Cebu, with the consideration of his own safety in mind, never complied with the order. We believe that the *Rattler* proceeded afterwards to Iloilo to protect British interests there. Before proceeding to attack the southern provinces, the insurgents cut all telegraphic communications with Manila so that nothing is known there of what is going on in the south. You are already aware that when the insurrection broke out in Cebu in the early part of the year, the Spaniards bombarded the port. The town is still in ruins and nothing has so far been done in the way of repairs. A number of broken open safes lying in the streets afford unmistakable proof that the place was sacked. The Spaniards accuse the natives of it and the latter affirm that the Spanish soldiers themselves looted the town. No U.S. man-of-war has as yet appeared either in Cebu or Iloilo and the natives say that on the first appearance of the Americans they will make short work of all the Spaniards. These fully realise their serious position and appear to think that they would not be able to hold out much longer. When the *Pechili* was in Cebu several Spanish steamers, now under the American flag, arrived and their skippers were ordered by the Governor to haul down the flag while in port. Thousands of natives flocked to the seaside to have a sight of the "Stars and Stripes." Leaving Legaspi on our way to Cebu we met a small steamer and stopped to communicate with her. She was crowded with soldiers and refugees and reported that she came from the Island of Dileat where there was hard fighting with the rebels who ultimately defeated the Spaniards and they had to abandon the place. In parting with her the passengers on both steamers gave three *Viva Spagna*. "This is all I have to tell you about southern Luzon."—*Mercury*.

### NEWCHWANG.

10th October.

There is not much to say since I last had this pleasure, but I may repeat that the Russians are going on with their Railway, and have prognosticated that it will be completed to Moukden before the winter. It does not seem possible, for we may have severe frost in a fortnight, and work will be very difficult when the ground gets hard. A large crane was towed to what has lately been called the Russian Settlement, on the 8th inst., and several more steamers have discharged sleepers, coal, etc., but the heavier material has not arrived yet. I suppose the crane, which it is said can lift a weight of eighty tons, will be placed in position.

Meanwhile the owners of land at the said Russian Settlement are treated quite *à la russe*, and if they decline to sell at a certain price, or demand anything higher than the would-be buyer may consider reasonable, the land is simply taken *nolens volens*. This may be allowable with Chinese owners, but cannot surely be submitted to by Foreigners. What are the latter to do, however, for the Russians have a number of Cossacks, and a collision would be in favour of the strongest force, legality or equity notwithstanding.

There is an idea that there will be trouble of some kind or other during the winter, and that a gun-boat will be necessary to keep the peace.—*N. C. Daily News* correspondent.

### CHUNGKING.

On the 16th October a representative of the *N. C. Daily News* saw the Rev. Mr. Laughton, who had only just arrived in Shanghai from the scene of the trouble with Yu Man-tze. The reverend gentlemen left Chungking in company with other foreigners on the 28th September at the request of the British Consul, and since then has only heard rumours as to the threatening aspect there. He stated that a sum of Tls. 25,000 (though others allege that it was Tls. 15,000) was offered for the release of the unfortunate French priest who fell into the hands of the rebels. The proffered ransom was accepted by Yu Man-tze, who escorted M. Fleury until within measurable distance of the city gates. He then, with the suavity of his race wished him a peaceful journey and returned to his stronghold, but only a very short time after his departure M. Fleury was recaptured by Yung, Yu's factotum, and borne back again to captivity. Remarkable complications ensued and the anti-foreign feeling assumed such serious proportions that the British Consul was compelled to adopt stringent measures and advise the foreigners to leave the city for their own safety.

In this out-of-the-way and dismal location, the foreigners are almost entirely associated, or identified, with the various missions, for whom the rebels have a particular hatred. Mr. Laughton thinks the Chungking disturbances are but the initiation of a general rising against Westerners and predicts grave trouble in Szechuan, which may or happily may not prove contagious. He describes Yu as a most illiterate individual but Yung is a well educated man, and it has been rumoured that they are in communication with the Kwangsi malcontents. Be this as it may the *Kolao Hui* is in strong force and even soldiers ostensibly sent for the protection of the foreigners have been known to belong to this revolutionary organisation. The officials moving in their own mysterious way would appear to be anxious to repress the rebellion, as the torturing to death, without the city gates, of six of Yu's followers whom they secured amply but sadly illustrates. Chungking is well protected and he does not think the rebels can take it, but their presence and undisguised designs form a hideous stumbling-block to the promotion of peace, goodwill, and reform in Western China.

The *Daily News* also publishes the following telegram dated Chungking, 14th October:—For the last few days the city of Chungking has been very quiet and rumours gradually dying out. The French father, however, is still held as a hostage by the rebels, under Yu Man-tze.

### WEIHAIWEI.

17th October.

British warships are constantly coming and going. On the 15th inst. the *Victorious* returned after being out for gun-practice for several days. That same afternoon the *Hermione* left for Port Hamilton and Nagasaki. The *Centurion*, *Victorious*, and *Narcissus*, with three destroyers, are still here.

Admiral Seymour met with an accident lately when out horse-back-riding. It could not have been very serious for it is reported that in a few days he will be quite well again. It is expected that the *Centurion* will soon go South. The contingent of marines has arrived and are settled down. Half of them are located on Lin-kungtao and the others on the mainland.

Mr. Bigelow, the American author and special correspondent now in the East, has lately spent two days here as the guest of the Admiral. By many he was supposed to be the author of the famous *Biglow Papers*, and probably received a little extra attention and lionising on that account. But even among Americans there is no second Russell Lowell. Was it not another American who said that when God had made a great man He broke the mould? But the similarity of the names was probably the cause of the mistake: "English Men of Action" are evidently not well acquainted with American "Men of Letters" and their works.

A few days since Lord Charles Beresford was here for a few hours on his way north. He is reported to have expressed himself as well pleased with the new British possession, especially with the harbour. It is expected that he will spend a little longer time in the place later on.

A Sailors' Institute has been opened on Lin-kungtao. It has a cheerful and inviting look about it and seems to be well appreciated by many of the men. Mr. and Mrs. Mudditt, formerly working as missionaries among the Chinese at Shih-tao, are in charge of it. Such work among "Jack ashore" from many standpoints is a very necessary and important undertaking. Those running the place seem well suited for the work and will likely make it a success. They deserve the good will and gratitude of all who have the best interests of the men at heart. From the first Capt. King Hall, of the *Narcissus*, Senior Commissioner at the taking over of Weihaiwei, has taken a lively interest in the Institute, and is seen there among the men at times.—*N. C. Daily News* correspondent.

### CANTON NOTES.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO"]

An Imperial edict was issued on the 22nd inst. setting out that Viceroy Tan, Governor Wang, and General Sou have separately wired to the Throne to the effect that the rebels in the various districts belonging to the prefecture of Wuchow and the sub-prefecture of Wattam have been quite subdued, Governor Wang having gone in person to suppress the rising and succeeded in capturing the rebel leaders Chin Tashan, Tse Sam-mui, Tai Ta, and Wong Si. The decree further orders the said officials to effect the capture of the rebel leaders Li Lop-ting and Fung Stuk-kwong without delay.

Copper coins are very dear, so that a dollar can only be exchanged for some nine hundred and thirty cash, while in former times a dollar used to be exchanged for one thousand one hundred cash. The coins issued by the mint can scarcely meet the demands of the people. It is said that the scarcity is due to the illegal export of the coins by merchants to foreign countries.

A disastrous fire broke out on the night of the 21st inst. in Kiukiang market place, Namhoi district. The fire originated in a paper shop named Tung Hop, and the flames spread in an incredibly short time, for the goods in the shop were of an inflammable character, and as there was a strong wind blowing at the same time the adjoining property became involved, over one hundred houses being burnt to the ground. Several persons who were asleep in their houses were burnt to death.

An Imperial decree has been wired to Canton appointing Hu Ying-kwei, ex-President of the Board of Rites, and a native of Punn district, to be Viceroy of Fukien and Chekiang pro-

vinces. His Excellency is to proceed to Peking immediately for audience.

The Provincial Treasurer Chang Yan-tsan, who has been appointed Provincial Treasurer of Shantung province, left Canton on the 25th inst. to take up his new appointment. The new Provincial Treasurer Sam Chau-hün took over the seal on the 19th inst.

#### HONGKONG.

The German flagship *Kaiser* arrived on 21st October from Singapore.

There were 2,157 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week, of whom 178 were Europeans.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that the sending of letters in parcels by parcel post to any port of China is prohibited.

H.M.S. *Powerful* and *Rattler* arrived from Manila on 21st October, and the *Powerful* went into dock at Hunghom on the 26th.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospital:—Fung Fu \$20.

The harbour was gay with bunting on Saturday, all the men-of-war in port and the German merchant ships being decorated in honour of the birthday of the Empress of Germany.

Our readers will regret to learn that the Hon. F. H. May, Captain Superintendent of Police, is laid up at Bahar Lodge with a broken collar-bone. The accident took place during a game of polo at Causeway Bay on the 21st October.

The P. & O. steamer *Ceylon*, which arrived on the 26th Oct., has on board a draft of a hundred and forty Royal Marines, to form part of the garrison of Weihaiwei. They will go on to Shanghai in the *Ceylon* and change there into a steamer for Weihaiwei.

Among those who left for Manila by the *Esmeralda* on 24th Oct. was Mr. W. C. Jack, of the Dock Company, who goes to superintend the operations in connection with the raising of the *Isla de Luzon*, the *Isla de Cuba*, and *Don Juan de Austria*.

We are informed by Messrs. John D. Humphreys and Son, General Managers of Olivers Freshold Mines, Limited, that they have received a telegram from the Mines as follows:—“The monthly clean-up has yielded 286 ounces of gold, value about £1,000.

On Saturday at noon Messrs. Hughes and Hongh offered for sale by auction near Wardley Street Wharf the lighter formerly the sailing vessel *B. H. Steenkin*. Particulars:—Net tonnage, 235 tons; length, 104 feet, 3 in.; beam, 29 feet, 2 in.; depth of hold, 9 feet, 8 in.; copper fastened and metal sheathed; carries 300 tons coal. Mr. Wing Yuen was the purchaser, the price being \$800.

At the Magistracy on 21st Oct. J. M. C. Remedios charged four chair coolies with demanding more than their legal fare. He said that at half past six on Thursday night two chairs were engaged at 29, Caine Road, defendants being the bearers. They were offered 20 cents. each chair. They refused to accept this and asked for more. They made a tremendous noise and hammered at the door. Defendants admitted that complainant gave them 20 cents. per chair, and that they asked for some cumshaw. They were each fined \$5 or 14 days.

We hear that the agitators in the Sunon district who have been endeavouring to bring about a rising against the occupation of the Kowloon territory by the British dispersed upon hearing that troops were being brought from Canton, and that the movement may now be considered as having definitely collapsed. It seems, indeed, to have been more in the nature of a swindle than anything else, the leaders obtaining what money they could from the misguided people of the district and appropriating it in great part to their own use.

The Chinaman arrested at the instigation of Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co. for embezzlement should have appeared at the Magistracy on Saturday. He, however, did not answer to his name but attended on Tuesday, when he was again remanded. He said he had no intention of running away, but that he was mistaken as to the date on which he should have surrendered to his bail. Commander Hastings told him he did not believe his story. He was allowed out on bail, the money, however—\$6,000—being paid down. Through his non-appearance on Saturday his sureties lost \$20, the \$6,000 not being forfeited.

At the Magistracy on 24th Oct. the master of the *Hailan* was severely dealt with for neglecting to cover with a serviceable tarpaulin a deck load of dangerous goods—kerosine oil. Sergeant Payne said that on boarding the vessel as she lay in the quarantine anchorage he found a deck load of kerosine oil, a double tier of cases running fore and aft. The permit stated that there were on board 1,200 cases of kerosine and 81 passengers. Defendant said he had frequently carried kerosine without covering it and did not know it was illegal. He was fined \$200.

On Sunday night an A. B. named Edward Barnes, belonging to the *Empress of China*, was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from the effects of poisoning, supposed to be laudanum. He engaged a sampan at Pedder's Wharf, but after going a short distance the sampan returned and those in charge said Barnes had drunk something out of a bottle and was lying at the bottom of the boat unconscious. P.C. Smith (No. 54) was called and he procured an emetic from the Hongkong Hotel and administered it, afterwards seeing to the man's removal. Barnes subsequently appeared before Commander Hastings to answer a charge of having attempted to commit suicide. He informed the Magistrate that he was drunk and had the toothache, and he drunk the laudanum to cure it. He was discharged.

Dr. Swan appeared at the Magistracy on 24th October to give evidence against C. A. M. Barreto, whom he charged with stealing his bicycle, which he valued at \$100. He said he lived at the Hongkong Hotel and kept his bicycle on the stand there. He last saw it on Friday night. He did not look for it on Saturday, but on Sunday morning when he wanted it he could not find it. He reported the matter to the police. In the afternoon he was going along the Caine Road in a chair, and when near “The Wilderness”—Dr. Jordan's house—he saw defendant on his bicycle going east. He stopped him and asked him where he had got it from. Defendant said he got it from a man near the Cricket Ground on Saturday, that the man had broken his watch and then had exchanged his bicycle for the watch. The doctor then told defendant he must go with him to the Police Station. The further hearing was adjourned until next day, but defendant did not appear and in consequence his bail of \$150 was escheated.

Mr. E. Georg, in his weekly share list dated 22nd October, gives the following particulars with reference to the new company formed to take over the property of the New Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited:—New Balmoral ordinary shares, are quoted 25 cents, while preference shares sold at 45 cents. An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in this Company will be held on 5th proximo, for the purpose of confirming the transfer of the assets and liabilities of the Company to a new Company to be called “The Queen's Mines, Limited,” for the consideration of \$25,000 in shares of the new Company. The new Company will have a capital of \$100,000 in 400,000 shares of 25 cents each. Of these 400,000 shares, one fourth will be handed to shareholders in the old Company as purchase money, and of the Balmoral ordinary shares every two shares will be entitled to one share in the new Company, while the preference shares will receive one share in the new Company in exchange for every share in the old Company. I hear, that the remaining 300,000 shares have all been underwritten already.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

A large quantity of machinery has been ordered from abroad for the Kiangnan Arsenal for the manufacture of the newest pattern Mausers. Of late it appears that the cartridge factory in the same Arsenal has been making smokeless powder Mauser cartridges as fast as it can, something like half a million having already been made.—*N. C. Daily News*.

A notification communicated by the German authorities, cancelling the regulations of the 31st May with reference to the medical examination of ships at Kiaochau, is published in the *Gazette*. Henceforth the masters of incoming vessels when reporting themselves have only to give a declaration with respect to the state of health of the passengers and crew.

In the district of Poklo, Weichow prefecture, an attack was made a short time ago upon the Christians, and a native missionary helper was badly wounded. The leader of the rioters, a man named Chu Kwai-ku was arrested and placed on his trial before the local Magistrate, but the mob took his part and stormed the yamen, nearly tearing it down; fortunately soldiers appeared before the destruction was complete and dispersed them. The Magistrate sent to the Viceroy of Canton requesting the assistance of more troops, and these have been sent.

The *Kobe Chronicle* of the 20th October says:—Yesterday morning a deputation of Chinese from the O. & O. steamer *Belgic* called at this office with the object of publicly expressing thanks to Commander Rinder for his successful efforts in saving a Chinese passenger. It appears that when the *Belgic* was about 75 miles off Kobe a Chinese named Li Kin fell overboard. The Captain at once stopped the engines and a boat was promptly lowered, which picked up the unfortunate man and brought him on board, where it was found that he had suffered no harm save the wetting.

#### COMMERCIAL.

##### TEA.

SHANGHAI, 22nd October.—(From Messrs. Welch, Lewis & Co.'s Circular.)—Our last “priced” Tea market advices were under date 10th instant. Black Tea.—Business reported has been rather larger than it was for the previous fortnight, but it is still on a very small scale; supplies are almost exhausted. The total export to England from the North of China for the whole season promises to be less than the London deliveries of Ceylon Tea for a single month.

Settlements reported are:—

Ningchow	... 1,401	1/2-chests.	at Tls. 144	to 21	a picul.
Hohow	.....	860	“	15	“
Oonam	.....	226	“	13	“

2,487 1/2-chests.

Stock, 3,635 1/2-chests, against 9,365 half-chests at same date last year.

Green Tea.—Pingsuey.—For the first time for some months we are able to report the semblance of a demand, and a few chaps have found buyers at prices which show a decline of six to seven taels a picul on rates current at the opening of the market. There is also some desire apparent on the part of Teamen to make the Teas more attractive looking, but the fear of rejection for “scum” is still a powerful factor against the use of colour, and it will probably be some time yet before they can exactly fulfil buyers' requirements. The lesson not to make spurious Tea has been a severe one, but we think it has been made unnecessarily so by the unjust rejections by the United States Inspectors and Arbitrators. Batoum buyers are benefitting by these rejections and are getting wholesome Teas at low prices. Country Teas.—During the early part of the interval demand continued slack and Teamen were prepared to accept any reasonable offer. There was not much done, however. Tienkai being more pressed for sale than Moyunes showed the greatest drop from the highest point of the market. Early in this week rumours of sales from London covering cost or giving small profits became current, and one or two strong buyers began to collect Teas; this has given an appearance of strength to the market and sellers are asking rather higher prices; the maintenance of present rates will depend on the nature of next advices from the consuming markets. Moyunes and Tienkai Sow-meers have been sold to a fair extent at Tls. 40 to Tls. 48, one small parcel bringing Tls. 60 a picul. Local packs do not appear in the fortnight's settlements. Hysns.—Demand for “finest” Moyunes and Tienkai has been sufficient to keep the market for these descriptions steady, but qualities below “finest” are accumulating, and as they are not very suitable for Batoum and are not wanted for Bombay it is difficult to say what will become of them. Coarse drawing Fuchows with fair appearance can be bought at Tls. 19/20 a picul. The supplies of Country Teas for the season are generally estimated at 170,000 half-chests, or about 20,000 half-chests less than they were last season. Of this supply a larger proportion will probably be exported to Great Britain. Pingsueys are not likely to exceed 70,000 half-chests. Local packed, which at one time promised to exceed last season's yield by 5,000 half-chests, will probably be about same as last season.

## Settlements reported are:—

	1-cnts.	2-cnts.
Pingsuey	3,123	at Tls. 22 to 26 a picul.
Moyune	7,005	" 18 to 27 "
Tienkai	12,688	" 17 to 32 & Tls. 37 a pl.
Fyuchow	1,840	" 16 to 18
Local packed	Nil.	

24,656 1-cnts.

Total settlements from opening of the market to date:—

1898-99.

	Settlements.	Stock.
	1-cnts.	1-cnts.
Pingsuey	31,856	14,452
Moyune	48,730	
Tienkai	46,754	37,057
Fyuchow	18,257	
Local packed	18,145	3,247
Total	153,742	55,356

1897-98.

	Settlements.	Stock.
	1-cnts.	1-cnts.
Pingsuey	66,705	28,459
Moyune	60,797	
Tienkai	67,061	19,303
Fyuchow	20,823	
Local packed	15,491	569
Total	230,877	48,831

## EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

1898-99 1897-98

	lbs.	lbs.
Hankow and Shanghai	9,277,051	10,503,286
Foochow	10,682,577	10,865,450
Amoy	390,250	595,759
Canton	8,191,005	8,855,438
	23,530,883	25,020,083

## EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

1898-99 1897-98

	lbs.	lbs.
Shanghai	8,808,516	12,887,701
Amoy	7,253,022	10,285,075
Foochow	5,566,126	6,631,054
	21,627,664	29,503,830

## EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA

1898-99 1897-98

	lbs.	lbs.
Yokohama	18,929,288	21,266,562
Kobe	11,235,261	13,506,818
	30,164,549	34,773,180

## SILK.

CANTON, 13th October.—Re-reels.—50/100 bales of No. 1 Grant are said to have been settled at \$590. T'sattees.—No. settlements are reported. Filatures.—Have been in fair enquiry during the fortnight. From prices paid, we quote: \$800/777 for Min King Lun 11/13 and 13/15, \$785 for Cheong Kee 9/11, \$780 for Kai Lun Cheong, Yee Wo Loong and Wing Wo Lun 9/11, \$775 for Wing Hing Lun 11/13, \$770 for Kwong Wo Hung 11/13 and King Wo 11/13, \$760 for Shun Kee 11/13, Kwong Lun Fung 11/13, and King Lun Tai 10/12, \$755 for Poo Cheong Wo 10/12 and Kwong Ho 11/13, \$730 for Wing Wo Lun 18/15, \$720 for Kwong Lun Hing 18/15, \$715 for How King Cheong 13/15, \$680 for Wong Yuk Kee 18/15 and 16/16, \$650/670 for Koun King, Yu Yee Cheong, Kin Cheong Loong, Cheong Sui Lun, King Wo Cheong and Yee Lun Cheong 26/30, \$670/630 for Yee Wo Lun and Hing Lun 11/13 and 18/15. Short-reels. The demand for America has somewhat improved since our last advices. From prices paid we quote: \$770 for Kwong Wo Hung 14/16, and How Hing Lun 14/16, \$755 for Yu King 14/16, \$740 for Kum King Cheong 16/18, \$780 for Yu King Lun 14/16, \$705 for Man Po Sing 14/16, \$700 for Min Tai Cheong 14/16. Waste.—Quiet with moderate transactions.

SHANGHAI, 22nd October.—(From Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons' Circular).—The Home markets, according to the latest telegrams, are firmer; Gold Kilings have risen to Fcs. 28 in Lyons. Raw Silk.—A fair business has been done this week and about 500 bales T'sattees have changed hands.

In Yellow Silks about 800 bales have found buyers, and this market closes steady. The rise in Exchange has curtailed business somewhat the last two days, but T'sattees all round are firm. Arrivals, as per Customs Returns, October 15th to 21st, are: 1,992 bales White, 207 bales Yellow, and 200 bales Wild Silks. Re-reels and filatures.—About 200 bales of Hand Filatures have found buyers, all for Lyons. There seems to be no demand from America for Hand or Steam Filatures at the present prices. The Export of Steam Filatures to date is: 1,267 bales to the Continent, 748 bales to America, and 56 bales to England. Wild Silks.—A small business doing in low Raws. Waste Silks.—Very little doing; some business has been done in Curries on the basis of 1ls. 5d for No. 1.

Prices calculated by Maerten's Tables at 11 per cent. Exchange 2/8; Freight Tls. 7.80 per bale.

	Ts.	Stig.	per pol. per lb.
T'sattees.—Buffalo 3	519	11/11	
" Gold Lion	495	11/7	
" Silver Double Elephant	485	11/4	
" Blue	455	10/8	
" Gold Killing	465	10/11	
" Chay Killing	442	10/6	
" Hematal Stork Chayling	422	10/5	
Tayssam.—Green Kahing M	456	10/8	
" MM	456	10/3	
Yellow Silk.—Mienchew	350 a 355	8/0 a 8/5	
" Meeyang	305 a 357	8/5	
" Kopan	300	7/3	
" Wongchow	275	6/7	
" Szehong	212	5/3	
Hand Filature.—Grasshopper 1, 2, and 3	56	19/1	
" Mars Chop	541	12/8	
Wild Silk.—Tussah Raw	751	8/11	

## EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1898-99	1897-98
	bales.	bales.
Shanghai	29,889	28,895
Canton	13,558	11,652
Yokohama	6,118	6,104
	49,565	46,241

## EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1898-99	1897-98
	bales.	bales.
Shanghai	2,478	4,896
Canton	5,351	5,828
Yokohama	5,449	8,849
	18,278	19,075

## CAMPHOE.

HONGKONG, 28th October.—The market has been active and prices are advancing. Quotations for Formosa are \$50.00 to \$50.50. Sales, 200 piculs.

## SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 28th October.—More activity has prevailed during the past week and prices are firmer. Quotations are:—  
 Shekloong, No. 1, White... \$7.70 to 7.73 per pol.  
 do, 2, White... 7.50 to 7.55  
 Shekloong, No. 1, Brown... 7.13 to 7.16  
 do, 2, Brown... 5.00 to 5.05  
 Swatow, No. 1, White... 7.56 to 7.60  
 do, 1, White... 7.40 to 7.42  
 Swatow, No. 1, Brown... \$1.90 to 4.95  
 do, 2, Brown... 4.75 to 4.87  
 Foochow Sugar Candy.... 11.60 to 11.65  
 Shekloong... 10.85 to 10.90

## MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per Amer. bk., St. James, sailed on the 22nd October. From Hongkong for Baltimore:—224 packages merchandise, and 23,060 rolls matting.

Per steamer *Natal*, sailed on the 22nd Oct. For France:—614 bales raw silk, 25 bales waste silk, 8 cases silk, 15 cases essential oil, 7 packages hair, 188 packages tea, 75 packages staranised, 13 rolls matting, 3 cases Chinaware, 20 cases cassia, 6 boxes treasure, and 2 cases curios. For Milan:—60 bales raw silk. For London:—110 bales raw silk, 2 cases silk, 15 cases cigars, and 1 case water proof.

Per P. & O. steamer *Formosa*, sailed on the 22nd October. For Buenos Aires:—825 boxes tea. For Manchester:—175 bales waste silk. For London:—3,019 bales hemp, and 12 cases cigars from Manila, 12 cases tobacco, 9 cases feathers, 11 cases ginger, 22 cases pearl shells, 30 boxes blackwoodware, 28 boxes Chinaware, 2 boxes Chinese curios, 1 box silks, 3 packages

palm leaves, 20 bags Ore, 9 cases sundries, and 4,972 boxes tea.

Per steamer *Menelaus*, sailed on the 22nd October. For London:—5,369 packages tea, 90 cases essential oil, 12 cases blackwoodware, 7 cases effects, 28 cases cigars, 60 cases China-ware, 20 cases showcards, 1,104 cases and 780 casks preserves, 10 casks wood oil, 82 packages white zinc, 10 bales feathers, 2,909 bales hemp, 6 baskets horn tips, and 18 packages sundries. For London and/or Manchester:—161 bales waste silk. For London and/or Liverpool:—175 bales hemp. For London and/or Rotterdam:—50 casks and 50 cases preserves. For London and/or Antwerp:—20 cases bristles. For Manchester:—1 bale waste silk, and 2 cases preserves. For Liverpool:—750 bales hemp, and 4 casks nuts. For Hamburg:—109 bales canes. For New York:—200 bales hide cuttings.

## OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 28th October.—Bengal.—The market has further improved, latest quotations being \$775 for New Patna and \$765 for New Benares.

Malwa.—Business has been on a small scale during the interval and prices have given way. The following are the current figures:—  
 New ..... \$750 with allowance to 34 catties  
 Old (2/3 yrs.) \$790 " " to 81 " "  
 " (4/6 " ) \$830 " " to 83 " "  
 " (7/8 " ) \$870 " " to 87 " "

Persian.—The demand has fallen off and rates have

## MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 28th October. Among the sales reported during the week are the following:—  
**YARN AND PIECE Goods**—Bombay Yarn.—50 bales No. 6 at \$74, 1,800 bales No. 10 at \$68 to \$85.50, 850 bales No. 12 at \$69 to \$84.50, 50 bales No. 16 at \$82.50 to \$86 arrive, 950 bales No. 20 at \$80 to \$89.50. Japanese Yarn.—50 bales No. 20 at \$87. Grey Shirtings.—250 pieces 10 lbs. Stag at \$8.85, 250 pieces 10 lbs. Flower Vase at \$8.85, 600 pieces 8½ lbs. Red Seal at \$2.55, 600 pieces 8½ lbs. Blue Seal at \$2.87½, 500 pieces 10 lbs. Blue 2 Stag at \$8.70, 500 pieces 10 lbs. Flower Vase at \$8.85, 250 pieces 10 lbs. Stag at \$8.85, 600 pieces 8½ lbs. B Joss No. 1 at \$2.95, 600 pieces 8½ lbs. 2 Fish at \$2.80, 600 pieces 8½ lbs. Blue Joss No. 1 at \$2.95, 1,200 pieces 8½ lbs. Blue Seal at \$2.87½, 600 pieces 8½ lbs. Blue Joss No. 1 at \$2.95, 600 pieces 8½ lbs. Blue Joss No. 2 at \$2.92½, 1,000 pieces 10 lbs. Blue two Stags at \$3.70, 600 pieces 10 lbs. Stag at \$8.85. White Shirtings.—500 pieces Gold Goose at \$4.27½, 800 pieces Gold Tiger at \$6, 250 pieces S Q at \$4.85, 500 pieces Gold Goose at \$4.27½, 500 pieces S Q at \$4.55, 250 pieces Gold Goose at \$4.27½, 250 pieces S Q at \$4.85, 200 pieces Blue Lion at \$5.85. T. Cloths.—750 pieces 7 lbs. Sil. Pheasant at \$1.82½, 750 pieces 7 lbs. Silver Dragon at \$2.15, 750 pieces 7 lbs. Red Stag at \$2.30, 300 pieces 8 lbs. Mex. V. V. at \$2.92½, 300 pieces 8 lbs. X X at \$2.87½, 750 pieces 7 lbs. Sil. Pheasant at \$1.82½, 750 pieces 7 lbs. Sil. Lion No. 2 at \$1.77½, 300 pieces 8 lbs. Mex. V. V. at \$2.92½, 300 pieces 8 lbs. X X at \$2.87½, 600 pieces 8 lbs. Mex. Red Stag at \$2.72½, 875 pieces 7 lbs. Sil. Lion No. 2 at \$1.77½. Drills.—300 pieces 16 lbs. Large Eagle at \$5.32½, 600 pieces 14 lbs. No. 250 at \$3.50. Spanish Stripes.—60 pieces Assorted B B B at \$0.64, 60 pieces Assorted B B B at \$0.64. Long Ells.—125 pieces Red Stag at \$6.80, 600 pieces Green Stag at \$6.90, 250 pieces 8 lbs. Scarlet Stag at \$6.80. Black Lastings.—100 pieces J M at \$16.

SHANGHAI, 22nd October.—(From Messrs. Noël Murray & Co.'s Piece Goods Trade Report.)—News has come from the North during the past week which seems to hold conclusive evidence that the Emperor is still living, although he is deposed from power, all edicts being now issued in the sole name of the Empress Dowager. This is not so bad as was at first feared, for while there is life there is hope, and much more chance for the reform movement if there is any possibility of a restoration. Concurrently with this news a brisk enquiry sprang up for goods for the North, Newchwang more particularly, in anticipation of the early closing of that Port. This has given quite a stimulus to the market and a very much better feeling prevails, although so far American goods have monopolised most of the attention. Weak holders amongst the Natives have been practically cleared out and prices are firming up all round. This will doubtless be the signal for the buyers for other markets to bestir themselves, and already more general activity is discernible. English makes as yet have not received much attention, owing probably to the firmness of holders, who see but little chance of replacing at current rates; there is a good deal of enquiry, however, and the strength of the home market must soon be reflected here, with the prospect there is of only very moderate supplies for the commencement of the new season. The markets in Ningpo and this neighbourhood are decidedly active, and a further substantial advance was paid for Cotton goods at the Auctions this week. There is more activity in the Yarn market and prices are gradually showing some recovery, though so far this is confined to Indian Spinnings. Local Yarns are receiving more attention, but operators are only buying from hand to mouth, being afraid to commit themselves for any distance ahead. The Mills seem to be adopting the policy of prompt sales and quick returns. The following extract from the annual report of the Fah Loong Cotton Spinning Company, Limited, which has just been issued, well describes the position of the Mills here: "The high price of Cotton during the past twelve months has militated against profitable results, while the deplorable state of the Yarn market, owing to Shanghai having become the 'dumping ground' for the over-production of Bombay and Japan, has led to a range of prices below the cost of production. The demoralized state of the market induced the Directors to check the Mill's production by the temporary cessation of night work, the resumption of which will depend on the future course of the Yarn market."

METALS, 24th October.—(From Messrs. Alex. Balford & Co.'s Circular—Deliveries have been

fairly brisk, this being the only redeeming feature. In Old Irons there has been no business, offers not even being made at auction, as all the dealers have stocks and object to such a price as they could offer. A few hundred tons of Nailrods are said to have been done at between 2.62½, and 2.67½, from stock and at auction 75 tons of Steel Plate Cuttings at 1.97 and 25 tons Horse-shoes at 1.96, complete the record. There are reported to be stocks of Bright Iron Wire Nails sufficient for ten months' needs.

**COTTON YARN.** per bale  
 Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s. 62.00 to 95.00  
 English—Nos. 16 to 24. 99.00 to 106.00  
 " 22 to 24. 100.00 to 108.00  
 " 28 to 32. 114.00 to 120.00  
 " 38 to 42. 122.00 to 128.00

**COTTON PIECE Goods.** per piece  
 Grey Shirtings—6lbs. 1.70 to 1.80  
 7lbs. 1.92 to 2.00  
 8½ lbs. 2.30 to 3.05  
 9 to 10 lbs. 3.20 to 4.00  
 White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd. 2.80 to 2.50  
 58 to 60, " 2.70 to 3.85  
 64 to 66, " 3.45 to 4.80  
 Fine ..... 4.80 to 7.00  
 Book-folds. 3.70 to 5.60  
 Victoria Lawns—12 yards ... 0.64 to 1.80  
 T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y. 1.52 to 1.72  
 7lbs. (32, "), " 1.85 to 2.10  
 6lbs. (32, "), Mex. 1.62 to 1.82  
 7lbs. (32, "), " 2.05 to 2.75  
 8 to 8.4 oz. (36 in.) 2.35 to 3.20  
 Drills, English—40 yds., 13½ to 14lbs. 3.65 to 5.05

**FANCY COTTONS**

Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 8lbs. 1.50 to 4.85

Brocades—Dyed ..... 3.00 to 5.00

Damasks ..... 0.12 to 0.16

Chintzes—Assorted ..... 0.08 to 0.14

Velvets—Black, 22 in ..... 0.20 to 0.45

Velveteens—18 in. ..... 0.17 to 0.18

Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk 0.45 to 0.90

**WOOLLENS** per yard

Spanish Stripes—Sundry chaps. 0.60 to 1.40

German ..... 1.15 to 1.50

Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths. 1.25 to 5.25

Long Ells—Scarlet ..... 6.80 to 8.25

Assorted ..... 6.40 to 8.31

Camlets—Assorted ..... 12.25 to 31.50

Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches, Assorted ..... 10.00 to 20.00

Orleans—Plain ..... 7.00 to 8.50

Blankets—8 to 12lbs. ..... 3.50 to 14.00

**METALS** per picul

Iron—Nail Rod ..... 3.70 to —

Square, Flat Round Bar ... 3.75 to —

Swedish Bar ..... 5.50 to —

Small Round Rod ..... 4.25 to —

Hoop 4 to 11/2 in. ..... 5.25 to —

Wire 15/25 ..... 8.50 to —

Old Wire Rope ..... 1.50 to 2.50

Lead, L. B. and Hole Chop ... 8.40 to —

Australian ..... 8.85 to —

Yellow M'tal—Muntz, 14/20 oz. 32.00 to —

Vivian's, 14/20 oz. 32.00 to —

Elliot's, 14/20 oz. 31.50 to —

Composition Nails ..... 46.00 to —

Japan Copper, Slabs ..... 30.85 to —

Tiles ..... 31.50 to —

Tin ..... — to —

Tin-Plates ..... 5.90 to —

Steel 4 to 1 ..... 5.25 to —

**SUNDRIES** per picul

Quicksilver ..... 133.50 to —

Window Glass ..... 4.55 to —

Kerosene Oil ..... 2.14 to —

EXCHANGE.  
FRIDAY, 28th October.

ON LONDON.—

Telegraphic Transfer ..... 1/11½

Bank Bills, on demand ..... 1/11½

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ..... 1/11½

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 1/11½

Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 1/11½

Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight ..... 1/11½

ON PARIS.—

Bank Bills, on demand ..... 2.45

Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 2.49½

ON GERMANY.—

On demand ..... 1.97½

ON NEW YORK.

Bank Bills, on demand ..... 47½

Credits, 60 days' sight ..... 48½

ON BOMBAY.—

Telegraphic Transfer ..... 144½

Bank, on demand ..... 145

ON CALCUTTA.—

Telegraphic Transfer ..... 144½

Bank, on demand ..... 145

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, at sight ..... 72½

Private, 30 days' sight ..... 72½

ON YOKOHAMA.—

On demand ..... 47½ pm.

ON MANILA.—

On demand ..... 2½ pm.

ON SINGAPORE.—

On demand ..... 11½ pm.

SOVEREIGNS Bank's Buying Rate ..... 10.18

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael ..... 53.50

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

HONGKONG, 28th October. A fair amount of business has been transacted during the week and the market closes steady with a firmer tendency.

BANKS.—Notwithstanding the disturbed state of the political horizon Hongkong and Shanghais in the early part of the week ruled steady and unchanged with sales at 220 per cent. prem. cash and reported small ones at 222. On time a fair business has been done at 226 and 225 for December, and at 229 and 228 for January, whilst a small sale was reported at 230 for the former month. At time of closing, on account of better political news, shares are wanted at 223. Nationals continue in demand at 217, but without business.

MARINE INSURANCES—China Traders continue in request at \$58 and small sales have been effected at that. Unions have changed hands at \$210 and are wanted. Cantons are still enquired for at the advanced rate of \$130 ex dividend without bringing out shares. Straits have been negotiated at \$7½ and close with further buyers at that rate. In the Northern Insurances there is no business to report.

FIRE INSURANCES—Hongkongs were sold from Shanghai at \$320 and \$321 and close steady at \$322½. China Fires continue on offer at \$90 without leading to business.

SHIPPING—Hongkong, Canton and Macaos have ruled quiet with only small sales at \$27½ and \$27½ and close steady at \$27½. Indo-Chinas continue quiet with sellers, and few if any sales, at \$60. Douglasses in the early part of the week were enquired for at \$51½ without bringing out any sellers and at time of closing are in demand at \$53 with sales. China Manilas and China Mutuals unchanged and without business.

REFINERIES—China Sugars have been on offer during the week at \$166, buyers failing to respond to any extent. Luzons are enquired for in small lots at quotation.

MINING—Punjoms continue very quiet and more or less out of the market at \$5½; in fact mining stock of every description has been somewhat neglected during the week. Olivers and Jelebus have changed hands in small lots at quotations, and Raubs have been imported from the north at \$36½, closing with further sellers at that rate. Almorals have ruled neglected, and Great Easterns erratic at from \$6.75 to \$6.40, closing with buyers at \$6.40.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks after small sales at 262 per cent. prem. are on offer at that. Kowloon Wharves could still be placed at \$59, but holders continue firm and but very few shares have come out. Wanchais remain unchanged and without business.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS—Hongkong Lands have further improved to \$75 with sales and close steady at that. Hotels have found buyers at \$56. A small lot of West Points have been done at \$19½, and Humphreys Estates have been again placed at \$8½.

MISCELLANEOUS—Watsons have found buyers at \$12½, Star Ferries at \$9.35, China Providents at \$9.40, \$9.50, and \$9.60, and Green Islands (old) at \$26, the latter closing in demand, whilst Ices, Tramways, Fenwicks, Ropes, and Campbell and Moores continue to be enquired for without bringing out any sellers.

COTTON MILLS—Have further declined in Shanghai, whilst Hongkong Cottons remain steady at \$50.

## CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

CLOSING QUOTATIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS:	
COMPANY	PAID UP.
Banks—	QUOTATION.
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125 293 1/2, buyers
China & Japan, pref.	25 nominal
Do. ordinary	24 £1, buyers
Do. deferred	21 £5.6s.
Natl. Bank of China	28 \$17.
Bank Shares	29 \$17, sales & buyers
Founders Shares	£1 nominal
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	\$10 8s.
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10 8s.
China Prov. L. & M.	\$10 89.60, buyers
Cotton Sugar	\$100 \$160, sellers
Cotton Mills—	
Ewo	Tls. 100 Tls. 70, buyers
International	Tls. 100 Tls. 72
Laou-Kung-Mow	Tls. 100 Tls. 70
Soychee	Tls. 500 Tls. 450
Yahloong	Tls. 100 Tls. 50
Hongkong	\$70 50
Dairy Farm Co.	\$8
Penwick & Co., Geo.	\$25 \$80, sales & sellers
Green Island Cement	\$10 \$26, sales & buyers
Do. New Issue	65 \$15
H. & China Bakery	\$50 \$33
Hongkong & C. Gas	\$10 \$125, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$10 \$9, sellers
H. H. L. Tramways	\$100 \$14, buyers
Hongkong Hotel	\$50 \$56, sales & buyers
Hongkong Ice	\$25 \$111, buyers
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50 \$69
Hongkong Kope	\$50 \$166, buyers
H. & W. Dock	\$125 262 p. ct. prem. =
Insurances—	
Canton	\$50 \$452, buyers
China Fire	\$20 \$180, buyers
China Traders'	\$25 \$90, sales & sellers
Hongkong Fire	\$25 \$58, buyers
North-China	\$50 \$322, buyers
Straits	225 Tls. 180
Union	\$20 \$74, sales
Yangtze	\$50 \$210, sal. & buyers
Land and Building—	
H. Land Investment	\$50 \$75, buyers
Humphreys Estate	\$10 \$8.50, sal. & buyers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30 \$17
West-Point Building	\$40 \$19, sales
Luzon Sugar	\$100 \$45, sellers
Mining—	
Charbonnages	Fcs. 500 \$100, sellers
Great E. & C. dominian	55 \$6.40, buyers
Jelebu	55 \$4.40
New Balmoral	51 25 cts.
Do. Preference	51 45 cts., sales
Oliver's Minea, A.	55 \$6, sellers
Do. B.	52 \$3.75
Punjom	55 \$5, sales
Do. Preference	51 \$1.50, buyers
Raubs	14s. 10d. \$36, sales & sellers
New Amoy Dock	56 \$184
Steamship Coy.—	
China and Manila	\$50 \$78
China Mutual Ord.	£10 £9. 10s., buyers
Do. Preference	£10 £5. 10s.
Do. Do.	25 23
Douglas S. S. Co.	\$50 \$53, buyers
H. Canton and M.	\$15 \$274
Indo-China S. N.	£10 \$60
Star Ferry	71 \$9.35, buyers
Tebrau Planting Co.	55 \$5, sellers
Do.	52 \$3, sellers
United Asbestos	52 \$1.40, buyers
Do.	510 \$10, nominal
Wanchai Wareh's Co.	87.3 \$41
Watson & Co., A. S.	510 \$121, sal. & buyers
J. V. Y. VERNON, broker.	

SHANGHAI, 24th October.—From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report.—The Regatta holidays have intervened since our last issue. A fair business has been done in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares, but in other stocks we have had a dragging market. Banks—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—Local business was done at 215 per cent. premium. Sales were made to Hongkong at 217 and 220 per cent. premium, with exchange 714, the higher price being equal to 214, and exchange 73. Marine Insurance.—Union Insurance shares were sold at \$225 cum the dividend of \$17 declared on the 20th instant. North-China Insurance Co., Ld.—Shares were sold at Tls. 180, and a few more are offering. Fire Insurance.—Hongkong have been sold to Hongkong at \$320, and more are wanted. Chinas are still on offer at \$90. Shipping.—Indo-China S. N. shares have been in strong demand, both here and in Hongkong, and cash shares were placed at Tls. 44, while sales were made for March at Tls. 461 and Tls. 47. Sugars.—Perak Sugar Cultivation shares were placed at Tls. 42 cash and Tls. 43 for the 30th November. China Sugar Refining

shares were sold at \$170 for the 31st March, but there are now buyers at higher rates. Mining.—Raub Australian Gold Mining shares were sold to Hongkong at \$384, and exchange 714. There are local buyers at \$86 and 73. Docks, Wharves & Godowns.—Shares in S. C. Farnham & Co. were sold at Tls. 160 cash, and for delivery on the 30th November at Tls. 165. Shanghai Engineering & Dock shares are wanted at Tls. 78. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf shares were placed at Tls. 117. Lands.—Shanghai Land Investment shares changed hands at Tls. 65. Industrial.—Major Brothers shares changed hands at Tls. 31. Business was done in Cotton Mill shares:—Ewos at Tls. 70, Internationals at Tls. 72 cash and Tls. 75 for December, and Laou-Kung-Mows at Tls. 75/70 cash, and Tls. 81 for the 31st March. Other shares are neglected. Tugs & Cargo Boats.—Shanghai Tug Boat shares were placed at Tls. 195. Miscellaneous.—Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco shares have been sold at Tls. 67 cash and Tls. 69 for the 31st current. Shanghai-Langkat Tobacco shares were placed on the 17th at Tls. 145 for the 31st, but this rate was not maintained, and cash shares have since changed hands at Tls. 130/120. Shanghai Horse Bazaar shares were placed, and are offering, at Tls. 60. Hall and Holtz shares were sold at Tls. 87. Loans.—Shanghai Municipal 6 per cent. Debentures are wanted at Tls. 101. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf 6 per cent. Debentures were sold at Tls. 100. Quotations are:—

BANKS,

Hongkong and Shanghai. \$393.12.

Bank of China and Japan, defd.—25.5.0

Do. ordinary.—Nominal.

National Bank of China, Ld.—\$17.00.

COTTON MILLS,

Ewo Cotton Spinning & W. Co., Ld.—Tls. 70.00.

Hongkong Cotton S. W. & D. Co.—50.00.

International Cotton Man. Co., Ld.—Tls. 79.00.

Laou-kung-mow Cotton Co., Ld.—Tls. 70.00.

Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ld.—Tls. 450.00.

Docks, Wharves, &c.,

Boyd & Co., Ld., Founders.—Nominal.

Boyd & Co., Limited.—Tls. 185.00.

Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf Company.—\$65.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ld.—\$436.25.

S. C. Farnham & Co.—Tls. 160.00.

Shanghai Engineering S. & D. Co.—Tls. 78.00.

Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.—Tls. 117.00.

INSURANCES,

Canton Insurance Office, Ld.—\$130.00.

China Fire Insurance Co., Ld.—\$90.00.

China Traders' Insurance Co., Ld.—\$58.00.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld.—\$315.00.

North China Insurance Co., Ld.—Tls. 180.00.

Straits Insurance Co., Ld.—\$8.00.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ld.—\$225.

Yangtze Insurance Assocn., Ld.—\$130.

LANDS,

Hongkong Land Invest. & A. Co., Ld.—\$70.

Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ld.—\$84.

Shanghai Land Invest. Co., (fully pd.)—Tls. 85.00.

MINING,

Punjom Mining Co., Ld.—\$6.00.

Punjom Mining Co., Ld., pref. shares.—\$1.60.

Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ld.—\$36.

Sheridan Consolidated Co.—Tls. 2.25.

SHIPPING,

China Mutual preference.—Tls. 70.00.

Do. ordinary, £5 paid.—Tls. 29.00.

Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 145.00.

Douglas Steamship Co., Ld.—\$350.00

Hongkong, Canton and Macao.—\$27.50.

Indo-China Steam N. Co., Ld.—Tls. 44.00.

Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 165.00.

Shanghai Tugboat Co., Ld.—Tls. 195.00.

Taku Tug & Lighter Co., Ld.—T. Tls. 75.00.

SUGAR,

China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.—\$164.00.

Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ld.—\$45.00.

Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ld.—Tls. 42.00.

MISCELLANEOUS,

American Cigarette Co.—Tls. 65.00.

Central Stores, Ld.—\$10.25.

China Flour Mills Co.—Tls. 51.00.

Hall & Holtz, Ld.—\$37.50.

Llewellyn & Co., J., Limited.—\$61.00.

Major Brothers, Limited.—Tls. 31.00.

Shanghai Feather Cleaning Co.—Tls. 400.00.

Shanghai Gas Co.—Tls. 210.00.

Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ld.—Tls. 60.0.

Shanghai Ice, Cold Storage, & Refrigeration Co., Ld.—Tls. 25.00.

Shanghai Ice Company—Tls. 90.00.

Shanghai Langkat Tobacco Co., Ld.—Tls. 120.00.

Do. New Issue.—Nominal.

Shanghai Rice Mills Co.—Tls. 25.00.

Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co.—Tls. 67.00.

Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld.—Tls. 294.00.

Watson Co., A. S., Limited.—\$12.25.

## TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 28th October.—Very little business has been transacted during the past two weeks. Saigon to Hongkong, 10 cents per picul, is offered for small carriers. Bangkok to this, the regular liners are accepting as low as 10/15 cents per picul. New-chwang to Canton, boats are wanted, at 29 cents per picul, for loading next month, to Amoy, 20 cents Coal freights. From Moji to Hongkong, the rate has advanced to \$2.25 per ton for prompt steamers, to Singapore there is no enquiry. Hongay to this, \$1.60 per ton. Sailors.—The American ship, *Sam Shohfield II*, has been chartered to load a cargo of hemp, hence to New York and/or Boston. Vessels are still wanted for San Francisco and Callao.

The following are the settlements:

Independent—German steamer, 1,033 tons, New-chwang and Chefoo to Canton, \$7.00 lump sum.

Bendler—British steamer, 1,959 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$2 per ton.

Venus—British steamer, 1,908 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$2 per ton.

Devawongse—British steamer, 1,057 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$2 per ton.

Prosper—Norwegian steamer, 788 tons, Hongay to Hongkong, \$1.60 per ton.

Foochow—British steamer, 1,253 tons, Saigon to one port Java, 22 cents per picul.

Petrarch—German steamer, 1,252 tons, Samarang to Hongkong, 27 cents per picul.

Chow Tui—British steamer, 1,115 tons, Java to Hongkong, 25 cents per picul.

Peiyang—German steamer, 1,036 tons, hence to Iloilo and Yokohama, 40 cents per picul.

Tai Sang—British steamer, 1,505 tons, Iloilo to Yokohama, 30 cents per picul.

Hupei—British steamer, 1,846 tons, hence to San Francisco and back, 8s. per ton.

Mongku—British steamer, 859 tons, monthly, 3/3/3 months, \$5,600 per month.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For LONDON.—Canton (str.), Parramatta (str.) Andalusia (str.), Sado Maru (str.), Ulysses (str.) Sydney (str.).

For BREMEN.—Sachsen (str.).

For MAESILLE.—Sydney (str.), Sado Maru (str.).

For SAN FRANCISCO.—Gaelic (str.), Hupei (str.).

For VANCOUVER.—Empress of India (str.).

For VICTORIA, B. C.—Glenogle (str.).

For TACOMA.—Glenogle (str.).

For NEW YORK.—Ghazee (str.), John Sanderson (str.), Adolph Orbis, Paul Revere, Mary R. Cushing.

For HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—Stolberg (str.) Babelsberg (str.), Savoia (str.).

For AUSTRALIA.—Changsha (str.), Guthrie (str.).

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

## HONGKONG.

October—ARRIVALS.

- Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
- Yuensang, British str., from Manila.
- Kweiyang, British str., from New-chwang.
- Formosa, British str., from Yokohama.
- Ichang, British str., from Cebu.
- Peiyang, German str., from Canton.
- P. C. Kiao, British str., from Bangkok.
- Haiyan, French str., from Pakhoi.
- Kwongsang, British str., from N'chwang.
- Whampoa, British str., from Shanghai.
- Thales, British str., from Coast Ports.
- Wongkoi, British str., from Bangkok.
- Chingping, Chinese str., from Chefoo.
- Activ, Norwegian str., from Bangkok.
- Hermes, Norwegian str., from Hongay.
- Elphinstone, British str., from Singapore.
- Decauillon, British str., from Sandakan.
- Savoia, German str., from Hamburg.
- Hoihao, French str., from Hoihow.
- Hupei, British str., from Java.
- Lennox, British str., from New York.
- Kagoshima Maru, Jap. str., from Bombay.
- Loongmoon, German str., from Canton.
- Haimun, British str., from Tamsui.
- Daphne, German str., from Vladivostock.
- Yamashiro Maru, Jap. str., from Yokohama.
- Oceanien, French str., from Marseilles.
- Sishan, British str., from Saigon.
- Meefoo, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
- Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Canton.
- Whampoa, British str., from Canton.
- Chuysang, British str., from Shanghai.
- Kanagawa Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.
- Ceylon, British str., from London.
- Deuterus, German str., from Kiaochow.
- Kagoshima Maru, Jap. str., for Kobe.

26, Michael Jebsen, German str., from Hoihow.  
 27, Loksang, British str., from Newchwang.  
 27, Rohillar, British str., from Japan.  
 27, Kwongsang, British str., from Canton.  
 27, Doyo Maru, Japanese str., from Iloilo.  
 27, Else, German str., from Bangkok.  
 27, Hikosan Maru, Jap. str., from K'notzu.  
 27, Parramatta, British str., from Shanghai.  
 28, Hue, French str., from Moji.

October—  
 DEPARTURES.

22, Iranian, British ship, for Royal Roads.  
 22, Natal, French str., for Europe.  
 22, Moravia, Austrian str., for Yokohama.  
 22, Menelaus, British str., for London.  
 22, Sullberg, German str., for Chefoo.  
 22, Kweiyang, British str., for Canton.  
 22, Olympia, British str., for Tacoma.  
 22, Catherine Appear, British str., for Calcutta.  
 22, Prosper, Norw. str., for Hongay.  
 22, Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Canton.  
 22, Chiuyen, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
 22, Loongmoon, German str., for Canton.  
 22, St. James, Amr. bark, for Baltimore.  
 23, Kong Beng, British str., for Swatow.  
 23, Nurnberg, German str., for Bangkok.  
 23, Peiyang, German str., for Iloilo.  
 23, Kachidate Maru, Jap. str., for K'notzu.  
 23, Australian, British str., for Kobe.  
 23, Taifu, German str., for Swatow.  
 23, Taisang, British str., for Iloilo.  
 23, Pechili, British str., for Shanghai.  
 23, Formosa, British str., for London.  
 23, Whampoa, British str., for Canton.  
 23, Kwongsang, British str., for Canton.  
 24, Hermes, Norw. str., for Canton.  
 24, Esmeralda, British str., for Manila.  
 24, Chingping, Chinese str., for Canton.  
 24, Omi Maru, Japanese str., for Nagasaki.  
 25, Elphinstone, British str., for Shanghai.  
 25, Oslo, Norwegian str., for Amoy.  
 25, Monmouthshire, Brit. str., for Portland, Or.  
 25, Frejr, Danish str., for Hoihow.  
 25, Germania, German str., for Kauchau.  
 25, Haiting, British str., for Haiphong.  
 25, Glengyle, British str., for Kutschinotzu.  
 25, Coptic, British str., for San Francisco.  
 25, Rattler, British gunboat, for Canton.  
 25, Thales, British str., for Swatow.  
 25, Wingsang, British str., for Shanghai.  
 25, Donar, German str., for Singapore.  
 26, Oceanien, French str., for Shanghai.  
 26, Devawongse, British str., for Yokohama.  
 26, Savoia, German str., for Shanghai.  
 26, Lennex, British str., for Shanghai.  
 26, Hailan, French str., for Hoihow.  
 26, Peshawur, British str., for Bombay.  
 26, Choysang, British str., for Canton.  
 26, Meefoo, Chinese str., for Canton.  
 26, Empress of China, British str., for Vancouver.  
 27, Loongmoon, German str., for Shanghai.  
 27, Tritos, German str., for Saigon.  
 27, Haimun, British str., for Swatow.  
 27, Whampoa, British str., for Shanghai.  
 27, Kanagawa Maru, Japanese str., for London.  
 27, Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
 27, Loksang, British str., for Canton.  
 28, Ichang, British str., for Saigon.  
 28, Ceylon, British str., for Shanghai.  
 28, P. C. Klae, British str., for Bangkok.  
 28, Yuensang, British str., for Manila.  
 28, Wongkoi, British str., for Swatow.  
 28, Yamashiro Maru, Jap. str., for Australia.  
 28, Hongkong, French str., for Hoihow.

## PASSENGER LIST.

## ARRIVED.

Per *Natal*, for Hongkong from Shanghai, Messrs. Zuwer, Sidney Mayers, Hsu Yin Kwei, Hsu, Polishwalla, Mowrawalla, Churchill, Paramec, Krol, King, Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Grube, Messrs. Edward R. P. Moon, Portaria, Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell, Messrs. Oyanada, Jom Byrne, Angelopole, Menzies, Braun, Diethert, Burt, Lin, and Ramor Alabe; from Yokohama, Mr. Dipple, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph, Misses Howard (2), Mr. Helden, Misses Officer (2), Mr. Brown, Mrs. Horwitz, and Mr. Clarac; from Nagasaki, Capt. Young, Capt. Grant, and Mr. J. H. Grant. For Singapore from Shanghai, Mrs. Paul and infant; from Kobe, Mr. Kleye; from Nagasaki, Mr. Ginsburg. For Batavia from Shanghai, Mr. Blasimo. For Port Said from Shanghai Consul General and Mrs. Dmietrowsky and 2 children, Messrs. Grosse and Fournine, Capt. Müller, Miss Ditrifikil, and Mr. Karsakow. For Marseilles from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Oveyrin, Messrs. Barbert, Jansens,

Decoster, Casten, and Rebba. For Marseilles from Shanghai, Messrs. Petit, Cardrin, Libon, Richerman, and Brunsching. Per *Loongmoon*, from Shanghai, Capt. Christensen, Capt. Bunje, Capt. Rasmussen, Messrs. List, Sonemann, Elsner, Niegher, and Kohlberg. Per *Kwanglee*, from Shanghai, Messrs. Ray and Robins. Per *Kweiyang*, from Newchwang, Mrs. Beeton, nurse and child. Per *Formosa*, from Yokohama for London, Mrs. Bock, Miss C. Bock, Mrs. Rogers, Miss Webb, and Mr. Favell. Per *P. C. Klae*, from Bangkok, Mr. and Mrs. Shields, 3 children and Nurse, Mrs. Pearce and Nurse, and Mr. Freeman. Per *Thales*, from Coast Ports, Mrs. Luna and 3 children, Miss Zonva, Messrs. Gilles, Bunka Ollia, and Rev. G. Martin. Per *Deucalion*, from Sandakan, Mrs. and Miss Korezki. Per *Savoia*, from Hamburg, &c., Messrs. Joh. Just, Aug. Müller, A. Martin, and W. J. Turnbull. Per *Haimun*, from Coast Ports, Mr. and Master Elujaga. Per *Yamashiro Maru*, from Yokohama, &c., Messrs. H. Tilly and Porots. Per *Oceanien*, for Hongkong from Marseilles, Mr. Nivean Hogg, and Mrs. Catal; from Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Philipps, Mr. Meikle, Mr. and Mrs. Musso and child, Revs. Sandatio Majarto, Augustin Martell, Emertino Martinez, and Hartog, Miss Moss, Mrs. Ohmatsu, Mr. and Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Loh Soe, Mrs. Fan Pong, Messrs. Yakavey, Abbriat, B. Gorter, Pelsirati, and John Finicopolis; from Saigon, Mr. Hindrich. For Yokohama from Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. Gysin and 2 children, Mrs. Harmand and daughter; from Colombo, Mr. H. S. Wright; from Singapore, Messrs. J. H. S. de Kanter, Clunier Ross, San Risusteni, and Meneki. For Kobe from Marseilles, Mrs. Berne; from Singapore, Mrs. Yonei Miyo. For Nagasaki from Singapore, Mrs. Matuno, Mrs. O. Foyo, Mrs. O. Hudu, Mr. and Mrs. B. Matsuo, Mrs. Chik, Mrs. Foki, and Mrs. Yoto. For Shanghai from Marseilles, Mr. Rossedon, Mr. and Mrs. Five, Messrs. Granzella and Berchendorff, Revs. R. P. de Beoncelpain, Barrand, Souron, de Moidrey, Datin, Montara, Seopel, P. P. de Boeck, Abiboo, Gysen, Van Dorpe, Zilmann, P. P. Delhaye, Blanbrook, Heynt, Van Eggen, Van Bergen, Verboessen, and R. P. Van Dyck, Messrs. C. Ballard, Sabourang, and Van der Leyten; from Port Said, Mr. and Mrs. Brund; from Singapore, Capt. O. Mackler, Mrs. Quin, Mrs. O. Robke, Messrs. Schmitz and W. Stafford; from Saigon, Mr. Shmith. Per *Meefoo*, from Shanghai, Mr. and Madame Scholfer and Mr. N. B. Reed. Per *Kanagawa Maru*, from Moji, Mr. and Mrs. Dorazie and child, Mrs. Heemskerk and two children, Mrs. Bross and Mr. Courtney. Per *Choysang*, from Shanghai, &c., Mrs. Samson, Messrs. Hill and Smith. Per *Ceylon*, from London for Hongkong, Mrs. Hunter, child and infant, Commander Dare, Major Maclurean, Capt. Strouts, Lieuts. Dunstan, Mayhew, and Hadmar, and Mr. Harcastle; for Shanghai, Miss Parlett, Miss Hewlett, Miss Alcock, Miss Brazier, and Mrs. Hansard; for Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. Wenyon, and Mr. Stewart Jones. Per *Bohilla*, from Yokohama for Hongkong, Mr. Wing Tye, Miss A. M. Butler, Miss H. Noyes, Mr. J. C. Johnson, Mrs. Church, and Mr. R. W. Gardiner; for Singapore, Mr. Shaik Baboo; for London, Dr. A. M. Brown and Mr. H. Campbell. From Kobe for Singapore, Mr. N. J. Booch; for Brindisi, Mr. R. W. Vicks, Jr.; for Marseilles, Mr. G. E. Moser; for London, Mr. A. Moffatt. From Nagasaki for Hongkong, Messrs. T. Harvey, Man Chong Wo, Wing Ching Chong, Miss T. Araki, Mr. T. Asao, Mrs. K. Kubo, and Mr. Ah Choo. Per *Loksang*, from Newchwang, &c., Messrs. Bush and Bush Jui. Per *Parramatta*, from Shanghai for Hongkong, Messrs. F. A. Brockelmann, D. Landale, P. Ourtal, A. Dandpassas, L. Poltorazky, Mr. and Mrs. Selden, Mr. and Mrs. Chan Wo; for Singapore, Mr. G. J. Wright; for London, Mr. Gunner C. H. Smith, R.M.A.; for Marseilles, Major Bishop, R.M.A.; for Marseilles via Bombay, Rev. F. L. Norris. From Yokohama for Marseilles, Mr. Heaton Binns.

## DEPARTED.

Per *Natal*, from Hongkong for Saigon, Mr. Ahrens and Mr. Vincent, for Singapore, Messrs. R. P. F. Xavier Soares, H. C. Field, T. C. B. Miller, Tetsch, and E. Abdealy; for Marseilles, Doctor Ovidio Alpoim, Messrs. R. J. A. Padua da Costa, Luis Limia, F. Arana, F. Martin, E. Ballester, N. Gallegos, M. Herrijon, F. Basterrecohea, J. Arrascada, O. Duo, S. Haibarriaga, D. Dno, G. Chacarratigue, C. Erquiaga, Mrs. J. Portusach and S. Montos; for Marseilles, Messrs. B. Marino, P. Moreno, Mrs. G. Veguillas, Mrs. G. Accina and child, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Suarez, Mr. Juan Ibanez, Mr. and Mrs. Firmin Jaudenes and 2 children, Messrs. Fomas T. Perona, Jose M. Arcos, German A. Cuevillas, Angel Basearan, Jose Sevilla, Fomas Alberdi, Julian Basearan, Jose Buiozobas, Jose Moreno Lopez, Mr. and Mrs. F. Aboitiz and 3 children, Mrs. F. Gatatea and 3 children, Mrs. Ignacia Echavarria and 2 children, Mr. C. A. V. Andensa, Mr. and Mrs. A. Tandenes, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lebario and 2 children, Messrs. A. Rementrid and R. Madarieta, Mr. and Mrs. F. Moreno, Mr. J. M. Fuentes and 2 children, Messrs. M. Castaneras, R. Barainea, D. Chacarrateque, F. Arana, and F. Abanes. Per *Catherine Appear*, for Calcutta, Mr. and Mrs. McKenna, Mr. and Miss Glynn, Messrs. S. D. Bunerjee and S. G. Newall, Subadar Mada Ali Khan, wife and 14 children; for Singapore, Mrs. Wong Chew, Mrs. Wong Yee, Mrs. Wong Ng, Mrs. Wong Sai, Messrs. Yung Shan and Chan Yew Shan. Per *Omi Maru*, for Nagasaki, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dowens, Messrs. K. Komura and Eichheim. Per *Formosa*, for London from Hongkong, Assistant Paymaster R. N. Woodeson, and Mrs. Malkin; from Foochow, Mr. Favell; from Yokohama, Miss Webb; from Shanghai, Mrs. Bock, Misses Bock and C. Bock, and Mrs. Rogers. Per *Coptic*, for Shanghai, Mrs. H. George; for Nagasaki, Mrs. F. A. A. Kofod; for Yokohama, Miss Rae Green; for Honolulu, Mr. H. May; for San Francisco, Mrs. J. Montilho, Miss E. Junque, Messrs. C. Reina, P. Junque, G. W. Rohr, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Kingsford, Mrs. W. F. Shields and infant, Master J. G. Shields, Miss M. L. Shields, Messrs. A. Cortes, Chun Fook, J. W. Decker, Geo. W. Rohr, J. Murphy, U. G. Dial, M. Cortes, Choy Quow, Otto Heim, Fung Yow, Fung Yut, E. Fitzgerald, A. H. Frazier, Geo. Altmyer, and Miss Chun Lin Choy; for Portland, Messrs. M. J. Hogan and F. C. Engel; for Seattle, Mr. J. Upton; for New York, Mr. E. W. Gracen; for London, Mr. S. Crocker. Per *Esmeralda*, for Manila, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Thistlewaite and child, Mrs. E. L. Beach, Mrs. H. R. Brayton, Mr. Manners, Mrs. Hugh Rodman, Messrs. Auchterlonie and Brown, Revs. M. Lainez, F. Faus, and L. Dominguez, Messrs. Baretto, Bardenhof, and Max Paeton, Mrs. Rosina and infant, Mrs. M. Scherman, Miss Ada Eagle, Miss S. Torhenage, Mrs. M. Fischer, Mrs. M. Clara, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. H. Fabor, Messrs. R. W. Young, F. A. Grant, J. F. Grant, R. Toovey, Moon, Jack, and Juan Rementel, Mrs. P. Sophia, Messrs. L. M. Guinenez and P. C. Manuk. Per *Empress of China*, for Shanghai, Miss F. Leslie, Master G. U. Quelch, H. E. Chang and family, Messrs. W. J. Gresson, G. H. May, G. L. Rathbone, Chee Yuk Ting, Chiu Cho Hung, How Qua, and Wong Kwong; for Nagasaki, Rev. J. and Mrs. Hind, Miss Stevenson, and Miss Nott; for Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. W. Phillips; for Yokohama, Messrs. J. H. Dunn, Wenyon, George, Neihbeer, Zabrische, and W. B. Meikle; for Vancouver, B.C., Rev. J. C. and Mrs. Kelly and Mr. W. A. Seymour; for Portland, Or., Mr. R. C. E. Milne; for San Francisco, Miss H. E. Ghomby; for Minneapolis, Mr. W. Wilson; for London, Comdr. M. Kerr, R.N. Per *Oceanien*, for Shanghai from Hongkong, Messrs. Augusto O. Marques, L. Flayelle, and P. Sachse, Commander Tournier, and Mrs. Tournier. Per *Kanagawa Maru*, for Singapore, &c., Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Eustace and family, Capt. Tod, Messrs. P. E. Jenkins, D. B. Paigi, MacDonald, R. N. R., E. Darby, R. E., J. E. Bizzey, F. O. Y. Garcia, Manuel Ucaldi, F. Arbez, E. H. Milard, and William Kay.